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Thursday, September 28, 1843.

Facts Again.

We concluded our article yesterday under this head, with an extract from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, giving reasons in favor of a Home Squadron. In the refined circumlocution of Judge Upshur, it is not difficult for one accustomed to the disguises of slavery, to detect the real meaning. It is this: in a fair contest on our soil, that is, in a strife between the freemen of this country and a mercenary invader, we should prove successful. Of course we should. The battles on the Canada border in the last war, prove this. But, it would not be a fair contest. The hostile elements of our social system, that is, the masters and slaves, would be arrayed against each other. It is through "our own institutions," that is, the institution of slavery, the first blow would be struck!

This is Judge Upshur, unmasked. Just observe that all the way through, he *nationalizes* the system of slavery, speaking of it under the high-sounding title of "*Our own Institutions*;" avows that through it alone we can be injured; and makes the protection of this system the reason for demanding that our Navy shall be increased fourfold. "Such" says he, "is the exposed condition of our country, *such is the character of* OUR INSTITUTIONS, and such the position of our people that a population of twice our number, under the best possible military organization, would avail us but little."

"Looking to it," (the Navy,) "as the chief, if not the only defence of our country against *those wars of incursion* from which so much evil is to be apprehended, I respectfully suggest that we cannot safely stop short of half the moral force of the greatest Maritime power in the World."

What he means by these "wars of incursion," may be gathered from another place, where, speaking of the capacities of steamships, he says, "The effect of these incursions would be terrible every where, but, in the southern portion of our country, they might, and probably would be, disastrous in the extreme."

But the great object of this increase of the Navy is placed beyond doubt, when he comes to speak of the kind of vessels to be built. He would have them *steamships*, and these not of the *largest class*, for "it would probably be judicious not to expend large sums in the construction of steamships for distant cruises," until further improvements: but "steam vessels of a smaller class destined for the defence of our own coast and harbors"—that is, for defence against these "wars of incursion," aiming at revolution, by arraying the slaves against the masters. He had alluded to the protection of our widely extended commerce, at first, but in the details of his plan for increasing our navy fourfold, lost sight of this, in his regard for the more pressing claims of "*our own institutions*," alias, slavery.

One fact more, and we close. It has never, we believe, been referred to. It is not generally known, that an *extra* force is required in the two *southern* naval stations, Pensacola and Norfolk;—but such is the fact. The fact and reason, are both stated, in the following extract of a letter from Archibald Henderson, Col. Commandant of the Marine corps, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Washington, March, 1841.

"The navy yards at all the seaports are now large, requiring a long line of sentinels to afford the necessary security to the property within them; *the southern naval stations*, MORE ESPECIALLY, *require a large force for their security.* A large number of arms is kept in each of them, which, by a sudden irruption *of the class of* PEOPLE *who are not citizens, might be seized and used for very disastrous purposes*, unless a force competent for their safe-keeping be maintained. The number proposed in this table would hardly seem to be sufficient for a service so important."

Why is "this large number of arms" kept in a place so insecure? Reader—you have before you the astounding fact, that in a time of profound peace, the United States forces hold watch over the slaves of the south to keep them in subjection. The people of this whole Union are taxed, the Power of this Government used, to keep down the *slaves*!

We trust we shall convince our fellow-citizens in time, that, while some among us are imagining that we are in no way responsible for slavery, the Slave Power is in fact using us as the mere tools of its will.

The name of LAFAYETTE is never mentioned but with a blessing. A few years since the whole nation rose up in its majesty to welcome him to its shores, and crown him with such honors, as had never been granted by it to any man but the "Father of his Country." Why was this? Because the noble Frenchman, beholding in his early prime the struggle of the New World for Freedom, threw himself into the thickest of the conflict, devoting to the cause of the weak, the force of a mighty arm and the influence of an illustrious name. Suppose instead of this, he had allied himself to the fortunes of the haughty oppressor, and signalized his bravery by attempts to crush the oppressed, his very name would have been linked for all time with maledictions, such maledictions as are visited upon the heads of tyrants and their tools. Shall we doom the brave soldiers of this republic to the ignominy, for which we should have execrated LA FAYETTE? Shall we suffer ourselves to be taxed to keep down the slaves of a set of men, who through John Tyler, their President, maintains an emissary at the Court of St. James, to undervalue our resources, and embarrass any attempt that may be made to increase the value of our labor? What, cries one, would you kindle the flames of a servile war? God forbid! May that day never come, when the millions of the innocent in the south shall suffer retribution, for the crimes of the slaveholding oligarchy! No—what we mean is this:—if the two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders, *will* maintain slavery, let them do it by their *own* strength, at their *own* peril. Be the responsibility with them—let our hands be clear of it.

The Danger.

We knew that the moment the subject of the abolition of slavery was agitated in Texas, the planters of Louisiana would become as anxious for its annexation, as before they had been indifferent. We knew that from that moment, a fixed purpose would be made up, to carry the measure at the ensuing Congress. What every one might have foreseen, has come to pass. The Administration papers, North and South, are coming out strongly in favor of annexation. Articles, undertaking to demonstrate that the territory is in fact ours, are republished in the Madisonian. And the New Orleans papers tell us that the sentiment of the planters has at last undergone a decided change, and that they are now resolved on the annexation. All these vigorous movements are stimulated by the negotiations between England, Texas, and Mexico, which, it is feared, [illegible] in some way the question of emancipation.

The "Southern gentlemen" have got us pretty well "tangled" in the North, about questions of tariff, currency, &c., and, one of these days, before we secure an adjustment of these matters, we shall all at once awake to the fact, that Texas has slipped into the Union! To-morrow we shall give a most significant article from the Commercial Bulletin of New Orleans.

Look Out!

Bennett's Herald, that truth-loving sheet, after a long rigmarole about "astounding developments," "melancholy results of abolition" &c., which will of course be copied by the Cincinnati Enquirer, announces that it has "other information of a most important character, not yet ready for the public eye, but which will send a thrill through the continent, and startle the friends of their country to the dangers which beset them."

The fellow is determined to maintain the character of his print—the *vilest*, O'Connell told him, on the face of the earth.

The Administration and Texas.

The New Orleans paper, which recently advised the occupation of Texas by the United States troops, is devoted to the interests of John Tyler. We see that the New York Aurora, another Tyler paper, is showing reasons in favor of the annexation of Texas. These things are significant of the disposition of the Administration. There can be no doubt that a desperate effort will be made during the next Congress to carry this measure. The *Why*, is easily understood.

A writer in the Alexandria (D. C.) Gazette, after assuming that the institution of slavery is in danger, in view of the state of sentiment in the free states, says:—

"In this critical state of our relations; of public opinion and feelings in the North; with two territorial governments in the non-slaveholding region of the North-west, ready to ask admission into the Union, as states; with a large majority in the lower House, and a decided majority in the Senate against us; the policy of self-preservation will be, to restore the balance of power, between the geographical divisions of North and South, by introducing *slave states, Texas inclusive*, into the Union, and concentrating our strength on the candidate who will adopt this policy."

The South United.

Van Buren, obsequious as he has been to the Slave Power, is, after all, not the man for the South. The Charleston Mercury, speaking of the feelings of the slaveholders towards him, says, that not a vote which was cast against him in 1840, but would be cast against him again.—"There is scarcely a Southern State which Mr Clay could not carry against Mr. Van Buren." So says the Mercury—giving us to understand that the Slaveholders, as a body, will give their support to no Northern man, whatever may be his professions of devotion to slave-holding interests.

Fire in Kingston.--The Negroes.

We are sorry to see copied into some of our newspapers, the vague hints of the Jamaica Despatch, about the sinister conduct of the colored people, during the late fire at Kingston. The Despatch holds the same relation to the colored race and the cause of emancipation in the West Indies, that Bennett's Herald, and the New Orleans papers do, to the colored people and the Anti-slavery cause in this country. Reports from any of them upon these subjects, are to be received with all due allowance. We shall put no faith in the paragraphs of the Despatch, unless they be confirmed from other sources.

A Queer Collocation.

The Louisville Journal is in extacies at the prospect of a lunch of "poetry, pork, beans and welch rabbit." The man that can make poetry out of "pork and beans," must be able to find "sermons in stones and good in *everything*."

A LIBERTY SONG.

Hail to Liberty's Cause.

Hail to Liberty's Cause, that in triumph advances
Pouring the light of its glory afar,
With banner and plume and the bright sheen of lances,
Freedom's Invincibles, march to the war!
Hear the shout rolling on,
Telling of Battles won,
Won o'er the hosts that have set us at bay!
Shout! we are marching now!
Shout! see our foemen bow!
God and our cause! we are winning the day.

Lo, o'er the field, mark! our foes are preparing
Rank upon rank for another attack;
While God and the Right they are wickedly daring,
Who, from the conflict, turns cowardly back?
Again, to the battle field,
March, then, and never yield!
Dark though the cloud of the enemy lowers;
Strike! and be valiant then!
Stand to your arms like men!
God and our cause! soon the triumph is ours.

Gird on, sons of Freedom, your weapons for battle,
Your cause it is holy! Be your trust then in God!
Be not in the conflict like dumb driven cattle,
But down with the Oligarchs! Break every rod!
Then shall our country be
United, great and free!
And the blessing of God on our nation shall rest,
And our Example's Light
Burst on the World's dark night,
And Freedom restore to earth's millions oppressed!

The Objects of the Union.

No one will deny that the objects of the Union were, to establish justice, secure the blessings of Liberty, and extend republican institutions. Not a slaveholder in the Convention that formed the Constitution would have dared even to hint that one of the objects of the Union was to be the extension of slavery. The addition of new free States, therefore, is as much in harmony with the purposes of the Union, as the admission of slave States is in conflict with them. Nothing more strikingly indicates the degeneracy of the American people, and the audacity of the Slave Power, than the claim now set up, and admitted, that no free State shall be added, without a slave State coming in along with it. This, whether we think of it or not, is the fixed policy of the slaveholders, a policy plainly at war with the Constitution, but assented to by the political parties which have hitherto been in power. Our remarks on this subject now are occasioned by the following paragraph from the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 12th inst. Read it.

"We see by a letter in the Boston Courier, that the people of WISKONSAN are agitating the question of organizing a State Government, and demanding admission into the Union. In the nature of things, two or three years will certainly bring such a movement about. The Territory of IOWA will also be ready quite as soon for the same step. Important questions will arise when the formal demands of these Territories are made in Congress; and *if the demands be not preceded or accompanied by the incorporation of* TEXAS *into the Republic, we may look for the stormiest debates and profoundest agitation of the country that have occurred since the Missouri question threatened the existence of the Union.*"

Here is the claim, made in the most offensive terms. Before Iowa and Wisconsan, States formed out of the free territory belonging to the Union, can be admitted, we must, in palpable violation of our Constitution, take possession of a foreign slave territory, and proceed to the work of carving out an equal number of slave States!

Chaos.

Old party landmarks are breaking down. The Whigs attempt in this county no regular organization this year. The divisions among the Democrats are so numerous, that they have got almost beyond our reckoning. Independent candidates start forth on every side. Caucuses and coalitions are constantly hinted at. The truth is, the Liberty party is the only party here which presents a definite series of fundamental principles, aims at vital objects, maintains an organization orderly, harmonious and respectable. As to its candidates, they need no word of recommendation from us. Mr. Lewis, who heads our ticket, is an old citizen, an able man, a popular speaker, public-spirited, has done service to the State, and is well adapted to public life.

We invite those of our fellow citizens who are tired of the barren party-politics with which they have been amused so many years, to weigh well our principles, and ask themselves, whether they can do better than support the men who represent them.

The Montreal Herald expresses dissatisfaction with the double foreign trade the Canadas are now carrying on with the United States and Great Britain. The admission of produce, it says, swamps Canadian agriculture, and adds, that only forwarders and commission merchants are profited by it. The Herald then lays before its readers a petition agreed upon by the Agricultural Society, to be presented to the Legislature, the object of which is to lay pretty heavy provincial duties upon articles, "not already liable to the payment of duty by the new Tariff framed in the last session of the Imperial Parliament." The Canadians wish to do this to protect their own produce.

☞The Expositor, published at Independence, Missouri, thinks that the crops may be considered about as good as usual in that section of the State. The corn, although late, looks promising. The wheat crop was an entire failure, and it will be difficult to obtain seed of good quality for planting. Peaches and other fruit were abundant.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—In the gale of the 20th of August, says the Gloucester, Mass., Telegraph, the schooner Byron, of Gloucester, was undoubtedly lost with all on board. Hope was cherished until the certainty of this fact was made known to all. The following are the names of the crew, six of whom have left families:—George Watson, master; Joseph Stevens, Joseph Fears, Jr., Frederick Parsons, Isaac Fears, Jr., Aaron Perkins, Benjamin Watson, Thomas Turner, R. Curtis, Hosen Nelson.

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—Eleven slaves, two or three weeks since, made their escape from Virginia, and landed in Ohio at Marietta. Two of them were overtaken, and after a trial at Marietta, carried back to Virginia. Nine of them could not be caught; and although a large reward was offered for them, not a man in Marietta could be found to engage in pursuing or hunting them out.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Seth B. Mitchell, proprietor of the Eastport Sentinel, died on the 12th instant, of consumption, in the 80th year of his age.

CHARVIS MURDERERS.—The St. Louis New Era, of the 10th, says:

"Verbal information has been received from Jefferson city that indictments have been found against the persons concerned in the Charvis murder and robbery. Dr. Prefontaine, and those who are said to have refused to participate in the murder, although concerned in the robbery, were indicted for grand larceny, and on these indictments they will be tried this week. Captain M'Daniel and his comrades in the murder were indicted for the murder of Charvis, and will be tried on that account. We learn that it is probable they will not be tried at the present term, as they intend to seek the interposition of Texas in their behalf, they claiming to be citizens of Texas at the time of the robbery and murder. This, of course, will require the adjournment of the cases until the next term of the court."

THE MAGISTERIAL AUCTIONEER.—The following whimsical circumstance is given in an English paper: "Some time since a man who had business with a magistrate, who is an auctioneer, gave much offence by neglecting to call him his *Worship*, on which he committed him to jail for contempt. When the man obtained his discharge, he constantly attended his Worship's sales bidding for almost every lot, "Three pence your Worship! Six pence your Worship! which caused such scenes of laughter at the auctioneer's expense, that he was glad to give the man ten guineas never to attend his sales any more."

"Moral Sense."

"That these proceedings have shocked the Moral sense of many persons is beyond a doubt."
Cincinnati Chronicle.

The "moral sense" of some persons is shocked at the practice of withholding the Bible from the laity, but sees nothing wrong in the law of Georgia, which would inflict 40 lashes on the back of a father for teaching his colored child to read the Bible. The "moral sense" of some persons is shocked at the oppression of Poland, but can discern naught but happiness in the slavery of two and a half millions of native Americans. The "moral sense" of the religionist is shocked at the thought of retailing rum by the dram, but detects nothing out of the way in him who sells it by the hogshead. The "moral sense" of some clergyman is shocked at the idea of a poor starving wretch stealing a loaf of bread, but can find scripture-sanction for taking by force a man, and making him property.

The "moral sense" of our neighbor of the Chronicle, seems to be deeply affected by the proceedings of the Convention at Buffalo, so grossly did they violate the Constitution—albeit our friend depends more upon the authority of others, than his own arguments, to [illegible] this violation [illegible].

We claim now the special attention of our readers, most of whom are also readers of the Chronicle. We are about to show them that the "moral sense" of the press has slept the sleep of death over some of the grossest violations of the Constitution, which have ever been committed,—but in these cases, *slaveholders were the criminals, and the end to be accomplished was, the security of the slave-system.*

The State of Louisiana, at the first session of the fifteenth legislature, 1842, passed an "Act more effectually to prevent free persons of color" from entering within its limits, and "for other purposes"; the leading provisions of which are as follows.

Every free negro or mulatto is forbidden to enter into the state, whether for business or pleasure.

If any free negro or mulatto comes into the state, in any capacity whatsoever, whether as cook, steward, or mariner, he is arrested, and imprisoned in the Parish jail—and the owner of the boat from which he was taken, is compelled to give security within three days for the payment of costs of arrest and detention, under the penalty of one thousand dollars.

All free negroes and mulatoes except natives of Louisiana, or resident there since the 1st of January 1825, to be transported out of the State.

Return after transportation is punished with five years imprisonment at hard labor.

If the free negro or mulatto, thus punished, "shall be found in the state thirty days after the expiration of said imprisonment, he shall be indicted therefor, and on conviction *shall be punished by imprisonment* at HARD LABOR FOR LIFE!" So atrocious is the law, we quote the very language, lest we should be thought to exaggerate.

Similar laws exist in all the southern states. In Charleston, colored mariners are taken from ships entering the port, and imprisoned until their departure—unless indeed the flag of Britain float over them, and then even the kingdom of South Carolina keeps hands off. Aye—American seamen now find in an American harbor, that protection under the red flag of England, which the stars and stripes do not afford!

Massachusetts, Maine and other states of the East, through legislative resolves have protested against these laws, as highly injurious, and palpably unconstitutional, but their protests are unheeded. In most of the Eastern states, the colored people are *citizens*, entitled to all the rights of citizenship. The first clause, section second, article fourth of the federal constitution declares that,

"The citizens of each state shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."

It needs no words to show how utterly this provision of the constitution is violated by these southern laws. The slaveholders themselves do not pretend to deny this. And mark! this violation of the constitution consists not in mere declamation, or inconclusive resolutions—it is practical, perpetual, almost universal. Nor is the end to be accomplished one of mercy or justice—it has not even the semblance of either—it is simply, the security of a vast, gross system of oppression, which, in defiance of the Constitution, has been suffered to grow up in six new slave states.

Efforts have been made to bring the subject before Congress. Last winter the friends of the Constitution succeeded in obtaining from a committee a report against the constitutionality of these laws: but the slaveholders would not allow it to be printed, or to be taken up for consideration, and that was an end of it.

Fellow citizens—you have been readers of the daily papers of the city. We know that *you* think these proceedings of the slaveholders great outrages—but, tell us, have you ever noticed in your papers any symptoms that *their* "moral sense" was *shocked* by the immorality of these laws?—They may have mentioned them—possibly said they were wrong—but that was all. Over all these grossly unconstitutional acts they have slept, and now at last awake to warn you, that the Liberty men are *immoral, treasonous, rebellious, incendiary!*

We are sorry—deeply sorry, that we are obliged to hold up to the public gaze, the glaring inconsistencies of our cotemporaries, but self-defence imposes upon us this duty.

We are not yet done. To-morrow we shall have more to say about this "*moral sense.*"

Puseyism.

From English papers we learn that a return has just been made of the number of clergymen in England. They are reckoned at more than 13,000, and 9,000 or 10,000 are supposed to be deeply tinctured with Puseyism. It is said that the questions involved in this matter will soon be brought before the ecclesiastical tribunals, and the "evangelical clergy" predict a decision favourable to Tractarianism—in which event they will probably leave the church. We may look out soon for a disruption in the English Church.

QUICK WIT.—Even the celebrated Curran sometimes met with his match. He was once examining a cross-grained, ugly-faced witness, from whom he in vain sought to get a direct answer. At length he exclaimed—"It is no use trying to get the truth out of you, *for I see the villain in your face!*" "Do you sir!" retorted the man, with a grin, "why then it must be so—but faix, *I never knew my face was a looking-glass before!*"

England and Texas.

In the House of Lords, Aug. 18th, Lord Brougham introduced the subject of Texas and slavery. He wished to know the state of the negotiations between England and that country—and what prospect there was of the abolition of slavery in the latter. He seemed to understand precisely the relations of the United States and Texas. It will be recollected, that the young republic, while she has put her veto on the African, gives free course to the American slave-trade—that, in fact, she secures to us a monopoly in this business. Lord Brougham alluded to this,

"As all access to the African slave market was shut out to them, their market for slaves was the United States, from whence they obtained a large supply of negro slaves. The markets from whence they obtained their supply of slaves were Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia, which states constantly sent their surplus slave population, which would otherwise be a burden to them, to the Texian market. No doubt it was true, as had been stated, that they treated their slaves tolerably well, because they knew that it was for their interest to rear them, as they had such a profitable market for them in Texas.—This made him irresistably anxious for the abolition of slavery in Texas, for if it were abolished there, not only would that country be cultivated by free and white labor, but it would put a stop to the habit of breeding slaves for the Texian market. The consequence would be, that they would solve this great question in the history of the United States, for it must ultimately end in the abolition of slavery in America. He therefore, looked forward most anxiously to the abolition of slavery in Texas, as he was convinced that it would ultimately end in the abolition of slavery throughout the whole of America. He knew that the Texians would do much as regarded the abolition of slavery, if Mexico could be induced to recognize their independence. If therefore, by our good offices, we could get the Mexican government to acknowledge the independence of Texas, he would suggest a hope that it might terminate in the abolition of slavery in Texas, and ultimately the whole of the southern states of America.—The abolition of slavery in Texas must put an end to one of the most execrable crimes—for he would not designate it by the honorable name of traffic—that could disgrace a people, namely, the rearing and breeding of slaves, or the being engaged in the sale of our fellow creatures."

The Earl of Aberdeen in reply said, that he could state that not only had this country acknowledged the independence of Texas, but also that we had a treaty of commerce, and a treaty for the abolition of the slave-trade with that power. He did not believe that there was any importation of slaves into Texas, by sea *but it was true that there was a large importation of slaves from the United States into that country.*—Immediately on the negotiations being entered on with Texas, the utmost endeavors of this country were used to put an end to the war which prevented the full and entire recognition of the independence of Texas by Mexico. Their endeavors had met with very great difficulties, and he was unable to say that there was any immediate prospect of obtaining the recognition of the independence of Texas on the part of Mexico; but it was with great pleasure that he was able to say that probably the first step to this had been obtained, namely, that an armistice had been established between the two powers, and he hoped that this would lead to an absolute acknowledgment of the independence of Texas by Mexico. The armistice was an important step to obtain, and he need hardly say that every effort on the part of her Majesty's government would lead to that result which was contemplated by his noble friend. He was sure that he need hardly say that no one was more anxious than himself to see the abolition of slavery in Texas; and it he could not consent to produce papers or to give further information, it did not arise from indifference, but from quite a contrary reason. In the present state of the negotiations between the two countries in question, it would not contribute to the end they had in view if he then expressed any opinion as to the state of these negotiations; but he could assure his noble friend that, by means of urging the negotiations, as well as by every other means in their power, her Majesty's ministers would press the matter.

What an attitude for this country to be placed in!—the slave-breeder for Texas! How much longer shall we be disgraced?

Nomination.

Lyman W. Hall, formerly editor of the Ohio Star, a whig paper, published at Ravenna, has been nominated by the Liberty men of the 19th District, as their candidate for Congress. It is an excellent nomination.

Sectarian Education.

One of the worst effects of the Union of Church and State in England is, that it renders impossible the institution of any national system of common schools. The Dissenters have frowned upon the plans presented by the Government, on account of their tendencies to Church-of-Englandize the people. The result is, that the Wesleyans, said to be the most important of all the sects, have resolved to establish a general system of sectarian schools, in which doubtless they will be followed by other Dissenters. The object is, to extend the benefits of education, secular and religious, among their own children, and such others as may be intrusted to their charge. It is a bad state of society, in which such a resort becomes necessary—but, better have sectarian instruction, than no education at all.

Independence.

The old ladies of England have a proper idea of their independence. In an English paper we find accounts of two of these venerable personages who refused to be sworn.

A lad stole a few books from a spinster, and she had him arrested. Her sister, Miss Tamlyn was summoned as a witness, when the following scene took place.

"Mr. Greenwood: Be sworn, if you please, madam. Miss Tamlyn: I will not be sworn.—Why? Because I must have the prisoner discharged. Pshaw! do you think I'd prosecute the poor lad for a few paltry books? He has been already imprisoned since Friday, and that is quite enough punishment for his offence—too much. Let the judge at the trial decide upon that. Indeed I won't. The property belongs to me more than to the judge. What affair is it of the judge's whether I lose the property or not?—You had better be sworn. Consider you owe a duty to society which you are bound to fulfil.—I will not be sworn, and there is an end of it.—Then I will bind you over to prosecute at the Old Bailey. I won't prosecute. Then you must go to prison. And to prison I'll go. Perhaps you think these are empty threats; but I will read the act of Parliament, which empowers me to send you to prison for 14 days for refusing to be sworn.

The magistrate then read that portion of the act, and seeing that it was useless to press her further, ordered the depositions of the other witnesses to be taken, and the witnesses to be bound over to prosecute, Miss Tamlyn included."

In the other case, an old woman was called upon at the Liverpool assizes to swear, in a case of bigamy; but would not be sworn. She said she had been a member of the church of England, but was "trying now to be an Israelite." She was threatened with imprisonment, but this did not move her, and she was finally discharged.

We presume the *Chronicles* of England saw rank rebellion in this contumacy, and signs of coming destruction.

Friday, September 29, 1843.

Moral Sense.

Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over the Territory of Florida. From this it might be supposed, that the Legislation of the territory, in regard to Blacks and Mulattoes, would at least maintain a show of conformity to the Constitution: for surely the "moral sense" of the people of the Union would be shocked by the passage of laws grossly unconstitutional and unjust.—What is the fact? The laws of Florida, in relation to colored people, deriving as they do their authority from the Congress of the United States, do not even pretend to regard the Constitution, and at the same time are among the most inhuman which the ingenuity of oppression has devised. The reader shall judge for himself.

The first section of an act "to prevent the future migration of free negroes or mulattoes" into the Territory, enacts that every free negro or mulatto, not resident in the Territory prior to its cession, shall choose a *guardian*, who shall have all the rights which masters of slaves possess, except the right of property.

It will be remarked, that the very title of the act avows a purpose which is flagrantly violative of the Constitution. By this instrument every free colored citizen of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, or New York, has a perfect right to go into any State or Territory, and to enjoy therein the rights and immunities of the citizens thereof. But, here is an act, sanctioned by Congress, avowedly designed to prevent even the free locomotive of these citizens.

The second section enacts, "that all free negroes or free mulattoes who have come or been brought into this Territory" since its cession to the United States, "shall pay a capitation tax of one dollar per annum;" and if they refuse to do so, they are directed to be sold at public auction, to pay the tax.

The third section provides, that all free negroes or mulattoes who have come or been brought into the territory since the 10th of February, 1832, shall be sent out of it forthwith—the Sheriff to be paid ten dollars for every one he sends out, and his mileage.

Where shall they go? Similar laws against free blacks and mulattoes exist in the States adjoining. Where then shall they be sent? But the mandate must be obeyed. And then, when the poor colored man, finding the laws of Alabama and Louisiana, into one of which States he may have wandered, ready to seize and sell him as a slave, steals back into Florida, what follows?

"And in case he, she or they, as the case may be, do return, he, she or they shall be liable to be taken up by the Sheriff, and lodged in the jail of said county," and after three days notice, be sold "for cash to the highest bidder," "for ninety-nine years!"

Such is the fate which awaits a colored citizen of Massachusetts, should he venture on business into the Territory of Florida—a Territory, be it remembered, under the entire jurisdiction of Congress!

The same section contains another provision equally inhuman. It enacted, that if any free negro or mulatto, who had come into the territory subsequently to the 10th February 1832, should refuse to leave, it should be lawful for the Sheriff to seize him, lodge him in jail, or keep him under guard, and, after ten days' notice, sell him at the Court House, for cash, to the highest bidder, for NINETY-NINE YEARS, giving a bill of sale to the purchaser for the same, and retaining one fourth of the proceeds to pay himself.

The Constitution of the United States, from which alone Congress derives its powers, never recognizes slaves as property—no where confers on that body the right to establish slavery, or deal in man as property—but utterly inhibits such acts, in that clause, which says that no man shall be deprived of life, LIBERTY, or property without due process of law. But, here is a law, deriving its obligatory force from the Congress of the U. States, which is designed, in certain cases, to reduce free men, aye, free citizens of some of the States of this Union, to the condition of property!

O, this sacred constitution! Where now is the "moral sense" of our antagonists?

The shipmasters of the Eastern seaports have found it necessary, to employ colored seamen on board vessels engaged in trade on the Southern coast. The 7th and 8th sections of that act are designed specially to meet their case. They enact, that if any master of a vessel shall permit a colored sailor to go ashore in the territory, or shall bring him within its limits, such sailor shall be imprisoned, and the vessel "be bound for the payment of one dollar per day costs for jail fees"—the prisoner to remain in jail "till all costs be paid, and then to be compelled to leave the territory of Florida forthwith." If he is not taken out of jail and all costs paid in ten days, the Sheriff is commanded to take him out of jail after three days' public notice, and carry him before the Court House door, and sell him "*for ninety-nine years, to the highest bidder for cash, and give a bill of sale for the same!*"

There is no country at this time on the face of the earth, in which more infamous inhumanity is legalized. And remember! it is the CONGRESS OF THE U. S. which gives authority to this law. Jan. 3d 1843, in the House, C. MORGAN of New York, offered a resolution for its repeal. Its nature was fully explained, and not a member of that House could plead ignorance in excuse for a wrong vote. J. B. WELLER of this State, immediately moved to lay the resolution on the table, and out of 242 members, but 80 had the principle to vote against it—the slaveholders, *Whig* and *Democratic*, and several of the Northern *Democrats* and *Whigs*, voting for it.

Where then was the "moral sense" of the CHRONICLE? of that *independent* anti-slavery journal, the TRIBUNE? of that *persecuted* anti-slavery paper, the NEW YORK AMERICAN? of that *constitutional* anti-slavery press, the BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER? Did we hear any talk of *treason* then? Any solemn palaver about the awful sacredness of the Constitution?

O, for consistency! If an anti-slavery man, law-abiding as he is known to be, should declare that there is one part of the Constitution which requires from him a duty he cannot conscientiously perform, though he is willing to submit to the penalty for disobedience, every press opens its battery upon him, and the cry of *treason! treason!* splits your ears. But, the *slaveholder* may put his iron hoof upon every guaranty of personal rights in that Constitution, and extort from the National Legislature sanctions for laws which would have added to the infamy of a Nero, and we all say, *Amen*! Our "moral sense" has all at once gone stone blind!

No! we do not all say, Amen! The press may prove recreant when such wickedness is enacted, but we are very sure that all that the people need upon the subject is *light*. The simple exposure of these dark transactions will arouse their deepest indignation, and stimulate them to measures for redress.

Nullification.

The Gazette takes us to task, in a very gentlemanly way, for questioning the correctness of its report of the resolution of the Liberty Convention, declaring void a certain clause in the Constitution, when so construed as to require the return of fugitive slaves however repugnant to moral principle. Now we did not question the correctness of the report. We only questioned the propriety of a *partial* account of the proceedings of the Convention:—of publishing a single resolution unaccompanied by the others, which give the whole object and purpose of the Convention to be clearly understood.

If our recollection is right, the Gazette, or some paper quoted by it with approval, blames the Liberty party for not seeking to amend what is objectionable in the Constitution, rather than declare it void. Now if the resolutions be examined, it will be found that there is one which avows the purpose of the party to amend the Constitution, by repealing the fugitive clause, in a constitutional way. If this and the other resolutions had been published, some misapprehension might have been avoided, and more justice would have been done.

As to the resolution itself, we are informed that it was drawn by Mr. Pierpont and presented to the Business Committee who declined reporting it, and directed it to be returned to Mr. Pierpont to be offered by himself, if he should choose to do so. It seems that it was, in fact, *offered* by Mr. Brown of Maine, and spoken to by Mr. P., and the secretaries no doubt, thought, and so do we think, that the facts warranted them in stating that it was done by the consent of the committee, The committee certainly, did not object to its being offered by Mr. P. or any substitute. It was returned to him with the expectation that it would be offered. The report of the secretaries therefore, is perfectly in accordance with our statement.

One word more. We object to the phraseology of the resolution. If we had been in the Convention, we could not have voted for it as it stands. Still we do not wish to be misunderstood. We hold that *returning* a human being to slavery is as wrong in *principle*, as originally reducing a human being to slavery; and that no law requiring a man to do a moral wrong is obligatory, whether that law be found in the Constitution or the statute Book. This is the plain rule of common sense and sound morality. It is the rule, also, of the Common Law. But we do not hold that such a law is to be opposed by force. We hold that it is to be opposed at the ballot box, until amended or repealed, and that in the meantime, good citizens who cannot conscientiously conform to it, should submit to its penalties. Such, too, was the doctrine of the Convention.

Will the Gazette publish the resolutions and let its readers see what are the real principles and objects of the Liberty men?

Prospects of Reform in England.

The Non-Conformist, of London, a paper which ranks high for talent, lately suggested the plan of a National Convention of representatives from the Dissenting Interest, to take measures for the overthrow of the Established Church.—The disruption of the church of Scotland, and the failure of Sir James Graham's factories' bill, have at once emboldened, and provoked the enemies of the establishment. The suggestion of the Non Conformist, we perceive from more recent numbers, is heartily responded to by various radical papers.

The same periodical sees favorable omens for Reform. For example, the people are turning away from the House of Commons with disgust. It has shut the door in their faces—showed neither mind to comprehend, nor heart to sympathize with their wants. They have almost ceased to petition; they look more to themselves, less to their rulers. Popular advocates no longer carry their causes into Parliament. They appeal to the constituencies. The conviction is spreading rapidly, that changes must be radical, before beneficial reforms can be accomplished. Cobden and Bright are traversing the agricultural districts, and preaching up successfully the doctrines of free trade; while Joseph Sturge and the Free Suffrage Union are gaining adherents every day.

One thing we note as peculiarly significant in this agitation—neither in the columns of these radical papers, nor in the movements of these reformers, do we meet with loud professions of loyalty to the Queen. They betray no servility, but manifest a most republican independence.

The Cincinnati Gazette---The New York American.

Both these respectable Whig papers seem to have a great horror of the Liberty movement, or as they call it, "political abolition." They both condemn the whole movement and the party engaged in it, chiefly on account of one resolution adopted by the National Liberty Convention at Buffalo. The New York American, however, declares that the Convention contained men "who in all other individual, social, and political relations, are justly deemed safe and trustworthy counsellors, and who as much as any other in the community profit by and appreciate the value of settled law and a well ordered Constitution." This, certainly, is high praise; but that it is just, any one, who inspects the list of officers of the Convention, will be fully satisfied.—Now is it probable that these men are all "monomaniacs?" Is it not rather probable that these men, who, against the suggestions of interest, of personal ambition, and party attachment, have become convinced that it is their duty to oppose the encroachments of slavery at the ballot box, and to submit to no requirement, constitutional or legal, which is so interpreted by the slaveholding courts as to require of them active agency in upholding what Mr. Slade calls, in an article quoted with approbation by the Gazette, "*a great iniquity*"—is it not, we repeat, rather probable that such men are *right*, and that their opponents are *monomaniacs*, if monomaniacs there be?

A New Team.

Some persons in New Orleans, so says the Tropic, hitched themselves to the carriage of General Bertrand on his departure from that city, and supplied for a little way the places of more noble animals. The General should have rewarded them by directing his groom to give them a good *currying down.*

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Saturday, September 30, 1843.

The Experiment.

Has the experiment of government by the People, proved a failure in this country? If it has, we will not say that the last hope of mankind has been taken away, but we will say that a heavy cloud rests upon their Future. The question has been answered already in the affirmative by the minions of Despotism; and what is far worse, there are not a few excellent men among ourselves, who concur in this opinion. We enter our protest against it as a deep wrong to the American people.

In our estimate of the workings and results of Democratic institutions, we are liable to many mistakes, from not considering sufficiently the modifying influences of surrounding circumstances.

Test the worth and effects of Democracy in the six *New England* States. It exists there in comparatively a pure form. The population is homogeneous and chiefly native. Few antagonistical elements are present to vitiate results.—Do the people govern themselves well or ill?—Look at the state of things. Their governments are economically carried on. Justice is promptly and equally dispensed. The benefits of education are widely diffused. The People, as individuals, and in their State-capacity, observe good faith in discharging their obligations. They are industrious, enterprising and orderly. Person and property are secure. No barbarous practices are tolerated among them. As a mass, they have reached a high state of civilization, and show no signs of decay, but abundant indications of outward and inward progress.

Such is New England democracy. Has the experiment of self-government failed there?—Why, you cannot find the same number of people, in the same space, any where in Christendom, so highly civilized and so substantially comfortable, considered as a mass.

This is democracy in one section.

Look again in the States of the West. Here, circumstances are different. They have been recently settled. Their population is mixed, composed of foreign immigrants and the overflowings of the Eastern States. Necessarily there are fewer moral restraints; fewer of the wholesome influences always springing up around old homesteads, and from family connections. There are plenty of mere adventurers, from love of excitement or love of money. There is comparatively little leisure for mental improvement. Almost every body is absorbed for a time with the mere externals of life. Devotion to these, release from old moral restraints, the habit of encountering difficulties, or engaging in savage strife, make men rugged, unrefined, and rather indifferent to the value of life, or a high reputation. Shall we attribute these evils, springing as they do from local, temporary causes, to the workings of the democratic principle?

This, in truth, is the grand conservative, and constructive element. The people govern themselves. Every man is equal to his neighbor. All have their minds and bodies left free, to expand and act, under natural laws. The results are steady, wide-spreading improvement in morals—gradual enlightenment of intellect—rapidly multiplying comforts—with higher tastes, broader views, fixed pursuits, established character, stable institutions, and the introduction of agencies designed to bring up the whole mass to a higher civilization.

Has not this been the history of Ohio? What Illinois is now, she was once; and by the time Illinois has reached her present position, Ohio will have passed forward to a level with the older States of New England.

Such are the laws of progress under a Democracy.

Two circumstances retard the advancement of all these border free States in the path of civilization—the influx of immigrants from the slave States, and the proximity of slavery, leading in various ways to the deterioration of our citizens, by corrupting their morals, and obscuring their sense of the sacredness of human rights. Men, coming hither from the South, with narrow notions of republicanism, engendered under the slave-system, cannot be expected to entertain very liberal views with regard to legislation. The spirit of caste will give color to all their acts. But despite these unfriendly influences, it cannot be denied that Ohio is advancing in all the elements of a high civilization.

It is only when we turn our eyes to the *slave states*, and observe the policy of our *general government*, that we are apt to call in question the ability of the people to govern themselves. But, our mistake here, lies, in charging upon Democracy, what belongs to slavery—in blaming the former for the abuses of the latter. We grant that the slave states have degenerated in sentiment—that they have made little advance in wealth or population—that labor is despised in them—that one third of their whole population are slaves—that they have no common school system of education—that they show a terrible recklessness of Life, and Law, and Right—that the poorer classes are wanting in substantial comfort, while the wealthy are wasteful. But, the slave states are not *republics*. Their governments are not *democratic*. The evils we see are all fairly chargeable upon the violation, not the carrying out of the Democratic principle. We grant too, that the policy of the *general government* has been unsteady, selfish, constracted—reckless of the rights of the weak, though deferential to the strong—and never directed to advance the interests of the human race; that its patronage has been abused, its expenditures have been extravagant. But, the Government, though in theory democratic, in *practice* has been the instrument of an *oligarchy*, who found their power in the *overthrow* of the principle of *Equality of Rights*. The evils we note are to be charged, not upon its *democratic element*, but *slaveholding* usurpation. Overturn this usurpation, conform all the operations of Government to the theory of Democracy which it professes, and it will furnish a bright example of the power of the people to govern themselves well and wisely.

Discovery.

Dr. Lepsius, a member of the scientific expedition sent out to Egypt by the king of Prussia, announces the discovery of the ancient labyrinth and the pyramids of Mœris. Hundreds of chambers are standing, with walls of from fifteen to twenty feet high, and the name of Mœris has been frequently found among the inscriptions. The supposition that this monarch belonged to the twelfth dynasty is now confirmed.

Court House Meeting.

The Liberty meeting at the Court House, Wednesday evening, was respectable, though not large, owing to want of sufficient notice. It was addressed by Messrs. Mahan, Morris and Lewis.

Pulpit Oratory.

No class of men are more imitative than pulpit orators. Every denomination has its Great Speaker, whose tones, attitudes, and modes of expression are reflected more or less by a multitude of inferior minds. The names of Beecher, Campbell, Durbin and Bascom, are names of so many classes of speakers, with their natural qualities almost substituted by the peculiarities of these great men. The misfortune is, that imitators succeed best in copying the vices of their models; their excellencies, depending as they do upon certain conformations of *mind*, are inimitable. Hence, you shall have the abruptness of Beecher, without his strength; the drawl of Durbin, without his pathos; the grandiloquence of Campbell, without his eloquence; the thunder of Bascom without his lightning. We once heard a preacher, said to be Bascomic, whose only point of resemblance to his original, consisted, in jumping about in the pulpit, and shaking himself to and fro after the delivery of a very rotund sentence, as if settling himself down on his centre of gravity.

We do not like these imitators. Let every man be himself, and he will be as effective as God intended him to be. The stripling, insignificant as he may be in appearance, can do more execution with his sling, than when weighed down by the armour of Saul.

Corn Stalk Sugar.

We are obliged to Mr. E. S. Ricker of Clermont county, for a bottle of corn stalk molasses. It is pure, sweet and well flavored, with a slight sharpness about it, which, it is said, makes it all the better for common preserves. To our taste it is as pleasant as New Orleans molasses. Mr. Ricker raised 16 gallons from the tenth of an acre—or at the rate of 160 gals. an acre; which at 25 cts. would be, forty dollars worth—a pretty fair yield for one acre of ground.

This quantity of ground, with the general average of 50 bushels to the acre, would produce corn to the value of from only $10 to $15. Our farmers will certainly find it to their profit to experiment upon this subject. We see no reason, why the people may not relieve themselves from all dependence upon the slave-labor sugar and molasses of Louisiana.

The following note from Mr. Ricker, accompanied his present.

FRIEND BAILEY,

I send you a bottle of Corn-stalk molasses. Last spring I planted, with corn, a trifle less than one tenth of an acre, in rows two and a half feet asunder, drilling from three to five inches apart. It was ploughed, hoed, and the shoots plucked off. I cut up the stalks, stripped off the tassels and blades, ran them through a common straw-cutter, cutting them from one half to an inch in length, boiled them, pressed out the juice with a joiner's bench-screw; and after purifying the liquid by decanting, straining and skimming, adding lime to create a scum and correct the acid, boiled that down; and the result was sixteen gallons of molasses, of which the accompanying is a specimen.

Yours respectfully,

E. S. RICKER.

Pleasant Hill, Clermont Co. Ohio.

Sept. 26th, 1843.

Pomare, Queen of Tahiti.

The Queen of Tahiti has written a letter to the Queen of England, protesting against the usurpations of the French, and the treachery of her chiefs, and beseeching the interference of England. The latter part of her letter is quite oriental, and reminds one of some of the Psalms of David. Poor woman! These Islanders find our civilization hard to deal with.

We subjoin the closing part of the letter:

"And now my friend think of me, have compassion on me, and assist me; let it be powerful, let it be timely and saving, that I may be reinstated in my government; let it be prompted by the feeling which caused the Messiah to come into our world to save you and me.

Have compassion on me in my present trouble, in my affliction and great helplessness.

"Do not cast me away, assist me quickly, my friend. I run to you for refuge, to be covered under your great shadow, the same as offered to my fathers by your fathers, who are now dead, and whose kingdoms have descended to us, the weaker vessels.

"I renew that agreement; let it be lasting and forever. Let its continuance extend not only to ourselves and children, but to our children's children. My friend, do not by any means separate our friendship. This is my true wish.

"I now deliver up to you, my friend, my last effort; my only hope of being restored is in you. Be quick to help me, for I am nearly dead; I am like a captive pursued by a warrior and nearly taken, whose spear is close to me.

"The time is very nigh when I fear I shall lose my government and my land.

"My friend, send quickly a large ship of war to assist me. A French ship of war is daily expected here—speedily send a ship of war to protect me, and I shall be saved.

"It is my wish that the Admiral may speedily come to Tahiti. If he cannot speedily come, I wish a large ship of war may come just at this present time.

"Continually send here your ships of war; let not one month pass away without one, until all my present difficulties are over.

"I have also at this time written a letter to your Admiral on the Spanish coast to come to Tahiti and assist me.

"Health and peace to you, may you be blessed, my sister friend, Queen of Great Britain, &c.

"POMARE, Queen of Tahiti."

Notice.

On the 7th and 8th days of October next, there will be held at the Free-will Baptist Church in Milan, Ripley co., Indiana, an Anti-slavery Convention. Persons from a distance will find in Milan on every Anti-slavery table, (and they are not a few,) "a spare plate, knife and fork, and the string of the latch never pulled in;" no matter whether he is an abolitionist or anti-abolitionist, or "opposed to slavery as much as any body else, but"—All will find a hearty welcome. In addition to the able and eloquent speakers from the East, and from Ohio, I am authorized to state that the Hon. Steven P. Stevens of Madison, Ind. late, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ind. will also be present at the above Convention, and address the same on the Moral and Political bearings of Slavery on our Government and its institutions. Judge Stevens is not a member of any Anti-Slavery organization, nor do I know that he intends to be, but he is an Anti-slavery man in its fullest sense, and believes Slavery to be a national and individual evil.

STEPHEN S. HARDING.

A Misapprehension.

The Cincinnati Gazette, by referring to the Morning Herald of the 26th, will see that we professed to give all the resolutions of the Liberty Convention, but only an *abstract* of the other proceedings. This will account for the omission of the paragraph to which it refers. We gave what we considered a faithful abstract, and published the resolution to which objection has been taken, *entire*. We would just say, that if the report of this resolution published before in the Gazette, was the same as that in the Chronicle, it was incorrect in this—that it omitted one clause of the Preamble.

The Gazette will do us the justice to publish so much of this, as is necessary to vindicate us against the suspicion of unfair dealing.

Liberty Nominations.

We furnish below a list of Liberty nominations. Probably some are omitted. Why do not our friends send them in? In eight districts there are, so far as we have seen, no nominations for Congress. This is not as it should be. Wherever there are Liberty men enough to make a ticket, there should be a nomination. Let the people have an opportunity, everywhere, to testify by their votes against the slaveholding domination, which is dishonoring and ruining the country, and crushing indiscriminately, slaves and freemen under its iron yoke.

FOR CONGRESS.

1st District,	Samuel Lewis.
2nd "	M. C. Williams.
3d "	Thomas Hibben.
4th "	W. B. Johnson.
7th "	William Keys.
8th "	Robert Stewart.
10th "	James Gilrmh.
11th "	Benjamin Gass.
12th "	Julius A. Bingham.
13th "	Goodeil Buckingham.
14th "	Thomas D. Taylor.
15th "	Thomas Lee.
17th "	James Robinson.
19th "	Lyman W. Hall.
20th "	Edward Wade.
21st "	Francis D. Parish.

SENATORS.

Hamilton, Thomas Morris.
Athens and Meigs, John Brown.
Clinton, Clermont and Brown, Absalom Douglass.
Jefferson and Carroll, Robert George.
Washington, Morgan and Perry, Philo Mathews.
Logan, Champaign and Union, Hemon Ferris.
Columbiana, Jonas D. Cattell.
Muskingum, W. M. Lewis.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Hamilton, Charles Cheney, Amos Moore, T. Rork.
Belmont, Isaac Chandler, Elihu Bailey.
Lorain, Woolsey Wells.
Washington, and Morgan, Jno. Stone, Erastus Guthrie.
Jefferson and Carroll, John Rains, David Palmer, John T. Hunter.
Preble, A. H. Royce.
Medina, Timothy Burr.
Harrison, James Lewis.
Franklin, W. G. Graham, Jason Ball.
Licking, Samuel Vance, James Moore.
Clermont, Brown and Clinton, James Vandervoort, Thomas McCague.
Warren, John W. Conrad.
Montgomery, John Bonner.
Trumbull, James D. Taylor, John Shields.
Athens, Orton Chapman.
Preble, Nathan Brown.
Delaware, Marion and Crawford, Allen McNeal, James A. Barnes.
Guernsey, John Craig.
Logan, Charles Stanton.
Warren, John McCowan.
Columbiana, Isaac Peirce, Lewis Morgan.
Muskingum, Stephen Shaffer, John Metcalf.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Hamilton, for Treasurer, Amos Clevenger; Recorder, Wm. Martin; County Commissioner, Isaac Conklin.

Belmont, for Treasurer, Joel Wood; Commissioner, Wm. Stewart; Coroner, Benjamin M. Wilson; Surveyor, Thomas Lewis.

Lorain, Prosecuting Attorney, Joel Tiffen; Recorder, Eleada O. Foote; Treasurer, Homer Hamlin; Commissioners, Harvey Grant, Uriah Thompson; Surveyor, Ralph Campbell.

Jefferson, Sheriff, Johnston Orr; Commissioners, Robt. Boyd, Robt. Mackay; Treasurer, John Powell; Coroner, Wm. Reed.

Harrison, Sheriff, Abraham Boyce; Treasurer, Henry Archer; Prosecuting Attorney, A. H. Urquhart; Commissioner, James Hammond; Poor house Director, John Rogers.

Franklin, Auditor, C. W. McWhirk; Treasurer, J. W. Thomson; Recorder, E. Glover; Commissioner, J. B. Wheaton; Poorhouse Director, W. Ward.

Licking, Commissioner, Curtis Howe; Coroner, Isaac Hall.

Montgomery, Treasurer, Luther Bruen.

Athens, Treasurer, A. H. Burrell; Sheriff, Hiram Cable; Prosecuting Attorney, S, A. Planta; Commissioner, Elijah Goodspeed.

Guernsey, Treasurer, N. Hill; Prosecuting Attorney, John M. Mansfield; Commissioner, Philip Shoff; Recorder, W. R. Hixon; Poor House Director, Thomas McCare.

Trumbull, Sheriff, Wm. Johnston; Treasurer, Wm. Bond; Recorder, Sands Bouton; Prosecuting Attorney, Calvin G. Sutliff; Coroner, Luther Brown; Commissioner, Sidney Woodford; Poor House Director, Thomas Chew.

Columbiana, Sheriff, Cyrus G. Wilkinson; Treasurer, Erastus Eells; Prosecuting Attorney, W. H. Page; Commissioner, John K. Snodgrass; Coroner, Abner G. Kirk; Director, Jesse Garretson.

Muskingum, Sheriff, Leonard Huddle; Treasurer, Anson Gittings; Commissioner, Adam Serrell; Poorhouse Director, Ambrose Josselyn.

Attention! Liberty Men!

In the following Congressional Districts, composed of the counties named, no Liberty nominations for Congress have yet been made, so far as we have seen.

5th Dis't. *Paulding, Vanwert, Lucas, Henry, Putnam, Allen, Shelby, Hardin. and Mercer.*

6th. *Wood, Hancock, Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky, and Ottowa.*

9th. *Fayette, Pickaway, and Fairfield.*

16th. *Holmes, Coshocton, and Tuscarawas.*

18th. *Stark and Wayne.*

Nor have we seen any nominations for State Senator in the following Senatorial Districts.

Adams, Highland, and Fayette.
Belmont and Harrison.
Champaign, Logan and Union.
Columbiana.
Guernsey and Monroe.
Hocking, Ross, Pike and Jackson.
Lucas, Williams, Henry, &c.
Cuyahoga and Geauga.
Richland.

There are, also, a number of counties in which no nominations for Representatives or county officers have been made. We trust that the friends of Liberty will not permit any election to go by default in any county. Let them remember that one vote cast for Liberty, even in a minority, will be of more value to the country, than many cast for any candidate by whatever majority sustained who is opposed to our cause, or in favor of doing nothing, or attached to parties compelled to do nothing by their connexion with and dependance on the slave-power.

Western Armory.

It is rumored that the Commissioners have selected Memphis as the most suitable location for a Western Armory.

A Triumvirate.

It is said that John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster have been retained by the heirs of Stephen Girard, in their suit against the city of Philadelphia.

American Books.

Judge Story's Abridgment has been translated into French, and published in two volumes octavo, by Paul Odent, of Paris, with additions from the works of Rawle, Jefferson, De Tocqueville &c.

Meeting in Green Township.

The Liberty meetings in Cheviot, Thursday afternoon and evening, were attended as usual, thinly in the afternoon and fully in the evening. Addresses were made by Messrs. Lewis, Birney and Chase, which were listened to with profound attention. The seed thus sown must spring up and bear fruit. There will be another meeting this afternoon and evening at Biddle's barn, in Green township, a full turn out is expected. Let all go, and we can promise that the speaking will be worth hearing.

Monday October 2, 1843.

Texas--The Claim.

While Southern papers have commenced a regular system of agitation in favor of the annexation of Texas, and evidences are brought to light every day, of the disposition of the Chief Executive to co-operate in this measure, it is astonishing that the Northern press should continue to sleep over the subject. The claim is shamelessly set up by the Southern planters, that the annexation must be allowed, in order to counterbalance the weight which the admission of Iowa and Wiskonsan would throw into the Northern scale—that new territory must be occupied, so that Slavery in this Union may advance, *pari passu*, with Liberty; as if one of the great ends of the Union was indeed to forge fetters for man.

Cannot Northern editors find something in this question to interest themselves and their readers? Is it not worth while, to discuss a measure, which, if carried, will decide the destiny of the Government? Is it really of less importance than a discussion of the question, which of the slaveholders shall we choose to reign over us?

At all events, we shall try to do *our* duty, keeping our readers advised of the progress of this great slaveholding measure.

And here it is proper to urge the views of Liberty men in relation to the constitutional bearings of this question. If Texas come into the Union, she must come in, as a free state. The simple act of transfer to the United States, would conclude the authority of the law of slavery, which could no longer exist except by authority of Congress. But, Congress has and can have no right under the Consitution to establish, or re-establish, or continue the local law of slavery. Hence, every slave in Texas would rise up, on its admission into the Union, a *free man*—and this is the principle which Liberty men will push to the very uttermost, should the planters of the South succeed in forcing Texas into the Union. We announce this in time so that they may act with their eyes wide open. And let them remember that the Liberty party, which in 1840 numbered but 7000 all told, now reckons 70,000; so that at no distant day, it will have the power to enforce the true Constitutional principles, it now advocates.

The following article is from the New Orleans Bulletin. It discloses the tactics to be adopted in urging the annexation of Texas.

"Before the incorporation of Texas into the United States can be effected, various and opposing jealousies and prejudices must be consulted, and propitiated, removed or avoided. Even in the Southern states, and particularly in Louisiana, the project has heretofore had strong enemies, though we believe that reflection and examination, and the imminent dangers that now threaten in connection with the question, have brought nearly all parties in this quarter of the country to desire the reannexation. But in other sections it is far different. The time which has elapsed since Texas sued to come into the Republic, while it has tended to soften opposition to the measure at the South has increased to a bitter hostility the disfavor with which it was regarded at the North. Our Northern brethren, therefore, we must approach with such arguments and appeals as they will find it difficult to resist. They must be shown that the territory already of right belongs to our limits, and that every consideration of policy and expediency on the part of the whole country, and of justice and equity to the Southern division of the Republic, requires that we should assert our claim, and, with the assent of the people living on the territory whom our Government has recognized as an independent nation, extend our jurisdiction over it. As opposed to a foreign power, the immediate military occupation of the country would be entirely justifiable, and would be supported by public opinion. But the project of reannexation is not to be crammed down the throats of the people on the other side of the Potomac by any such *coup de main;* neither ought Texas to be forced, without strong and urgent reasons, back into the Union from which she was voluntarily dismissed, and into which she has since prayed in vain to be received.

Nevertheless, we agree that Texas ought to be re-incorporated into the territory of the United States by the speediest steps that can be taken, and by whatever means may be necessary. The people of the South ought not to let the matter rest until it is brought about, and the people of the North, if they be not blind to their own interests, and insensible to what is due to the peace, harmony and stability of the Union and to the proper security of one portion of it, cannot long oppose the measure when it is properly pressed upon them.

The equal distribution of power in the organization of the Generel Government, which ought to be as nearly as possible maintained between the Northern and Southern divisions of the Union, is already destroyed in the lower House of Congress, and in the college of Persidential electors; and even were the States entitled to vote in these bodies to remain at their present number, the North, would in a few years overwhelm the voice of the South. In the Senate, the members who may be supposed to be identified with Southern interests particularly, are as yet equal in number to those who come from the North. But while we write, two additional Northern states—to one of which (Wiskonsan) admission to the Union is guarantied by a compact with Virginia and with the territory itself, and the other (Iowa) being a part of the ancient province of Louisiana, is entitled to admission under the treaty by which that country was ceded to our Government—are ready to emerge from their minority, and destroy the balancing power of the Senate—the equilibrium of the Union. Probably during the existence of the present Congress the attempt will be made to bring one or both of these territories into the Union; and they will scarcely have been admitted till regions still farther west will be preparing to follow. Now we must show to our Northern brethren, that while the States on the side of latitude 38, make progress toward the Rocky Mountains, those on the south of 35, at least, must be permitted to keep them company."

Withdrawal.

David Hine has withdrawn his name as a candidate for Congress. The presumption is, that there will at last be but three candidates in the field, Dr. Duncan, E. S. Haines, and Samuel Lewis.

GREAT STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE IN FLORIDA.—There was a great storm at Tallahassee and in that vicinity on the 13th inst. The Star states that a number of houses in the town were blown down, and that the roads in every direction were blocked up by fallen trees. The town of Port Leon was nearly laid in ruins. The tide made a breach over the town ten feet deep—every warehouse but one being levelled with the ground, and most of the dwellings. St. Marks suffered to a like extent. In Port Leon one colored man was drowned, and at the Lishet House fourteen lives were lost, viz. Capt. M. C. Robertson, his wife and three children, a child of Dr. Tradewells, Mr. Joseph Wood, a portrait painter, a child of R. V. Buffinz, and five colored persons. The entire family of Mr. Edward Walker, living on Shell Point, consisting of himself, wife, several children, and five or six colored persons, perished.

This is as far as the Star had reliable information, though great auxiety was felt as to several neighboring towns, and rumors abounded of other deaths.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.—Dabney S. Carr, of Baltimore, has at last received the appointment of Minister Resident at Constantinople, vice Commodore Porter, deceased. Mr. Carr is to go out in the early part of November, in the new United States brig *Lawrence*, just finished at Baltimore.

Throwing away Votes.

Americans have a most intense desire to succeed in what they do, whether they accomplish any thing valuable or not. Success rather than substantial benefit, is not unfrequently their object. Especially is this true in regard to voting.—Ask a man to vote for a good candidate, but as yet unpopular,—no, it will only be "*throwing away his vote*"—one of two others he is sure will be elected, and though both offensive on the score of political principles or moral character, still, he will vote for the less of two evils.

This horror of being caught in a minority, is a lamentable weakness: nor can we have any confidence in the *principles* of him, who makes probable *success*, the standard of his action. In fact, he either has no principles, or he attaches no importance to them. Throw away your vote! A vote given for right principles, cannot be thrown away. It is the most conclusive testimony—the strongest advocacy—the only way, if the principles are political, of securing their triumph.—Preach your principles the year through, and at the ballot box, vote against them, and that single vote nullifies the effect of your preaching. First, be sure you are right; then, whether you have one or a million with you, even though the chances of immediate success may be a thousand to one against you, *go ahead*—deposite your single vote, and the fruit shall be a hundred-fold. This is the only manly and reasonable policy. There is no compromise in it, no puerile calculation on immediate success; but a confidence in one's principles, and a patient reliance upon their inherent truthfulness, for ultimate success—a success, which, being the triumph of Truth, it is worth striving for.

Leonidas and his select band, knew that they could not *succeed*—but they calculated consequences. In falling, they triumphed. Their bravery struck a damp to the heart of the invading host, and Greece was saved.

Cincinnati Repealers and O'Connell.

It seems that the Democratic gentlemen who sent a letter to O'Connell, enclosing the donation of the Cincinnati Repealers, undertook to initiate the "Liberator" into some strange doctrines concerning our Constitution. But, the good sense of O'Connell was not to be hoodwinked.

These doctrines are hinted at in the following extract from the late Foreign News, which we neglected to notice.

"At a Repeal meeting in Dublin, Mr. John O'Connell read a letter from the Repealers of Ohio—the Repeal Association of Cincinnati—enclosing a remittance of £113 [cheers.] The writer stated that slavery did not exist in the state of Ohio; but went on to assert the difficulties of getting rid of the system, which was *in accordance with the compact entered into at the union, and could not be abolished without violating the fundamental laws and the national compact of the United States.* With these sentiments, the letter stated that the Repealers of Ohio had seen with surprise the speech of Mr. O'Connell.—That speech was powerful and eloquent, but they totally dissented from his arguments. They were free from slavery in Ohio; but, nevertheless, they "despised the abolitionists." The letter concluded by expressing sympathy for the wrongs of Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell observed that slavery did not exist in Ohio, and they could not, therefore, object to receive the money transmitted. He strongly condemned the sentiments expressed in this letter in defence of slavery. The attacks upon the Abolitionists were mere trash and nonsense, and he despised the attempt to mitigate the horrors of slavery by men who boasted that their own state was free from the stain and the disgrace. It was his intention to move that this letter from Ohio should be referred to the committee, in order that a detailed answer should be returned. He denied that man could be property of his fellow man [cheers.] He had no compassion for the man whose property was negroes; but he had compassion for the negroes—reverse the picture, and suppose that the yellow American were the property of the black negro—who would have compassion for the slaveholding negro [cheers.] This document which asserted much that was untrue and concealed so much of the truth, should be met promptly and in detail. Let Ireland but obtain her Legislative independence and they would have missionaries preaching freedom in every region where slavery degraded the human race [cheers.] Mr. O'Connell concluded by moving that the letter from Ohio be referred to the committee.—Carried."

These Cincinnatians, whoever they may be, should blush for thus libelling the Constitution of the United States. Where did they learn that the "fundamental laws and the national compact of the United States," upheld Slavery, so that it could not be abolished without their violation?—Perhaps they had forgotten, that no one had ever thought of charging Pennsylvania and N. York with a violation of the fundamental laws and national compact of the United States, for extinguishing slavery within their limits,—and that even their Southern masters claim to hold their slaves by their own local laws, and not under any title given by the United States. Shameless and sordid must be that mind, which can attempt to impose upon a foreign people the miserable delusion, that slavery in this country is a national institution, existing under the sanctions of the Federal Constitution.

FREAK OF FORTUNE.—We find the following paragraph, under this head, in the Baltimore Argus of the 25th ult.

"We stated a few days ago, on the authority of the Lycoming Gazette, that Amos Addis had been tendered an appointment as an Engineer by the Emperor of Russia. Since that time he has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a violent assault and battery with intent to kill."

MAGISTRATES PRESENTED.—The New York American says that the grand jury of that city have presented *unanimously*, two magistrates by names, Elijah F. Purdy, president of the board of aldermen, and Alderman Hatfield, for such abuse of their official authority in bailing out offenders under arrest, as to defeat the ends of justice.

Mr. Chandler:—As I was about entering the Horticultural exhibition this morning, a pleasing incident occurred, which is worthy of communication.

A colored man had just retired from the room, when he was accosted by another colored man cleanly attired, and of benevolent and placid countenance, when the following conversation took place:

Well John, what have you been depositing in the exhibition.

Some Onions, Willy, raised in New Jersey.

Onions! why they are no rarity.

They were very large, and the season is yet early, besides Mr. ——— expects they will gain him a premium.

Him a premium! why he did not make them grow he only planted them—God had the most difficult part to perform.

Ah John, they call Willy crazy, but he is less crazy than most of those who thus mark him.

I am crazy because I see God in every thing, they are sane and look no further than the instrument. I say that all the premiums should be given to God.

As I turned away, the involuntary thought came over my breast, how few that enter herein will look from "nature up to nature's God."

Further comment I leave to your able self and to each individual mind.

September 20. OBSERVER.

Tuesday, October 3, 1843.

"Moral Sense."

Since our last article, illustrative of the acuteness of the "moral sense" of some of our cotemporaries, we perceive that the CHRONICLE has detected another most gross immorality among Anti-slavery men. They deliver lectures on the sabbath day!! There is nothing new under the sun.—Eighteen hundred years ago certain Pharisees in Judea thought it all right to pull an ass out of the ditch on the sabbath day, but to do good was a violation of the commandment. Sunday meetings in Cincinnati, on the subject of Temperance, common as they are, have escaped the vigilance of the moral optics of our neighbor: but, were the Anti-slavery citizens of this place to hold a meeting on the sabbath to consider their moral responsibility in relation to the thousands of slaves they hold, in violation of the Constitution and of moral right, in the District of Columbia, and Territory of Florida, the CHRONICLE would be shocked with their impiety.

But, this by the way. We have another object now in view. The cool disregard for the Constitution manifested by slaveholders in the passage of certain laws relating to colored citizens of some of the free States, and the complacency with which the party-presses at the North have looked on, and said nothing, have already come under notice.

Let us now refresh the memories of our readers concerning certain proceedings in relation to the censorship of the Post Office.

In 1836, General Jackson, in his message, called the attention of Congress to the subject of Anti-slavery publications, and suggested the passage of a law, to "prohibit, under severe penalties, the circulation in the Southern States, through the mail, of incendiary publications, intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection."

In the Southern vocabulary, at that day, such publications as the Herald, and even the Chronicle, were denominated, *incendiary*.

The matter was referred in Congress to a Committee of which Mr. Calhoun, now one of the presidential pretenders of the Democratic party, was chairman. This Committee very properly took the ground, that such a law would be unconstitutional, as interfering with the liberty of the press. The freedom of the press implied, not only a right to publish, but to circulate. To abridge the right, in either case, was an abridgement of the liberty of the press, and therefore a violation of the Constitution, which expressly prohibited Congress from passing any law of this kind.

But, as it appeared from the subsequent part of the Report, Mr. Calhoun's opposition to the suggestion of General Jackson, arose not from a regard to the liberty of the press, but an apprehension, that, if the power of deciding on the character of incendiary publications were conceded to Congress, that body might enforce the circulation of documents and papers, which the slave States had already prohibited! He wished that the right of absolute censorship over the Post Office should be recognized as existing in the *States*, and not the *General Government*!

Accordingly, his report was accompanied by a bill to "prohibit deputy postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail, to any State, Territory or District, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which by the laws of said State, Territory or District, may be prohibited, and for other purposes." These papers are defined afterwards, to be, "any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other papers printed or WRITTEN, *touching the subject of slavery*." The Postmaster in a free State was to be prohibited from receiving such papers, on pain of being turned out of office, and fined in a certain amount; and the postmaster in a slave State was to be prohibited from transmitting or circulating such papers, on pain of being dealt with in the same way.

Every petty postmaster in the United States was thus to be erected into a censor over the mail directly, and the press indirectly—and not only so, he was to be authorized to violate the sacredness of private correspondence—for not alone were pamphlets, newspapers and handbills, to be subjected to his scrutiny, but "*other* papers, printed or WRITTEN." South Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, Virginia and kindred States had passed laws to prevent the free transmission of intelligence among their citizens, utterly subverting the freedom of the press; and, by this bill, Mr. Calhoun sought to bring the whole power of the Union to sanction and consummate their tyranny. Congress had no right in his opinion to abridge the liberty of the press, primarily, but was bound to sustain by the heaviest pains and penalties, its complete subversion by State authority. He could not allow it the dignity of being a tyrant in its own right, but would reduce it to the station of a sub-censor for the States.

The recent biographer of Mr. Calhoun, in rehearsing his public acts, and his claims to the support of the Democracy, thought this of too much importance to be omitted. He puts it down in the list of those services to his country, which entitle him to the first station in its gift. As we design to be impartial in the distribution of our favors, we may as well mention, that this bill was ordered to a third reading, by the casting vote of the Vice President, Mr. VAN BUREN, which of course will constitute *one* of his *first* claims to the support of such Democrats as are represented by the Cincinnati Enquirer. It is rather singular, that in noticing the various objections to the champions of Democracy, the "moral sense" of the CHRONICLE and his Whig brethren, has entirely overlooked their attempts to make Congress the tool of state-tyranny, in destroying the freedom of the press and the sacrednes of the post office.

More anon.

An Important Decision.

"Before Recorder Baldwin, yesterday, there was brought a colored woman, who claimed to be free under the following circumstances:

She was brought into this State in the year 183– in a state of slavery, and was shortly after purchased by Wm. Barwell, who in the year 183– for divers good reasons authorized Daniel Gano, of Ohio, to manumit her, which Mr. Gano proceeded to accomplish in Cincinnati; although the master and slave resided and were in New Orleans. But the Recorder very properly said no—put his veto on it, declaring the proceedings null and void.

He said a master and slave residing in Louisiana could not dissolve their legal connection unless by the laws of our own State. The laxity of the laws of another State could not be taken advantage of while the master and slave resided here."—*N. O. Com. Bulletin.*

The decision of the Recorder was consistent, we presume, but severely oppressive. Thus it is, that "things bad begun, make themselves strong by ill." Slavery is the subversion of all right, and there can be no righteousness in any laws or decisions, sustaining it.

The Bulletin rejoices in the decision of the Recorder, inasmuch as "there are several others held under precisely similar circumstances, seemingly in the enjoyment of their freedom, not only obtained in violation of our own wise laws, but at a serious expense to just creditors." The bondage which slavery imposes on the slave-owners themselves, is only less intolerable than that of the slaves.

Hamilton County Liberty Association.

We give below the Constitution of this association. It was agreed on at the Liberty meeting last week. The Venerable JUDGE MATSON, was elected President, and E. HARRINGTON, Secretary. Several Vice Presidents were elected among whom were JOHN C. WHITE of the 4th ward, and E. M. GREGORY, of Milcreek Township. We like to have such men espouse our noble cause. And now we ask every Liberty voter, in the county, to cut this Constitution out of the paper and wafer it to a sheet of paper, and get as many signatures as possible, and send them to the Secretary forthwith. Let what is to be done, be done quickly. Who will do most? Who soonest? Let us see.

HENRY LEWIS, ED. R. GLENN, E. HARRINGTON, S. P. CHASE, W. BIRNEY, S. REYNOLDS, G. BAILEY,	*Liberty County Committee.*

"There is but one proper and EFFECTUAL mode by which the overthrow of slavery can be accomplished, and that is by LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY; and this, so far as my suffrage can go, SHALL NOT BE WANTING."—GEORGE WASHINGTON, in 1788.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Hamilton county, Ohio, heartily adopting the above opinion and resolution of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, do hereby declare ourselves Liberty men, and unite together as the Hamilton County Liberty Association, and adopt the following

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. Any elector may become a member by signing this Constitution, and may withdraw at pleasure on giving notice to the Secretary.

ART. 2. The object of the association shall be to promote the election to office of the nominees of the Liberty Party, if honest and capable, and to aid in securing the prosperity of free labor, the permanence of our free institutions and the equal rights of all by enforcing the true principles of Constitutional Liberty; by confining Slavery within the limits of the slave States; by rescuing the government from the usurped control of the Slave Power, and of other appropriate action.

ART. 3. The officers of the association shall be a President, twenty-three Vice Presidents, one from each ward and township, and a Secretary, who shall also be Treasurer. These officers and other members selected for the purpose, shall constitute a committee of Vigilance, any three of whom may act.

ART. 4. The Secretary shall preserve all copies of the Constitution to which signatures shall be attached, and record the Constitution, the names of members, and the proceedings of the Committee and of the association in a book kept by him for the purpose.

ART. 5. The association shall meet at designated places in the county from time to time on the call of the committee for conference, discussion and other purposes, and shall use all proper means to increase the number of members, and to promote the objects of the association by circulating pamphlets and otherwise.

Hon. JOHN MATSON, of Miami, *President.*

E. HARRINGTON, *Secretary.*

Liberty Meetings in Green Township.

Besides the meetings at Fink's tavern in Cheviot on Thursday, there were meetings on Friday at Edwards' barn in the South-west part of the township. The numbers in attendance were not large; but some of the best men in the township were there, with their wives and daughters, to listen for the first time, to Liberty-speaking. And they were well paid for their attendance, by plain, practical and powerful addresses from Messrs. RORK and MOORE, two of the Liberty candidates for Representatives, Mr. LEWIS, our candidate for Congress, and Mr. CHASE.

20th Congressional District--Mr. Giddings.

We hope that every Liberty man in the 20th Congressional district will vote for EDWARD WADE. We acknowledge Mr. GIDDINGS' services to the anti-slavery cause, to be as great as he, being a Whig, could well render. And we thank him for what he has done. We do not, however, sympathize with him in his "Northern rights" notions. We do not approve of his vote for the tariff without any effort to strike out the iniquitous tax on sugar. We do not approve of his vote for the Distribution Bill, without any effort to conform its provisions to the ratio of free population. Let us have a tariff adequate for revenue and beneficial to *free labor*. Let us keep out of it all provisions giving premiums to slaveholders at the expense of free labor. When there shall be surplus revenues or proceeds of lands let them be distributed according to the ratio of free population: let them not be converted into bounties on slaveholding.

But we have other objections to voting for Mr. Giddings. He is identified by the Convention which nominated him with HENRY CLAY. Every vote cast for him will be trumpeted all over the Union as a vote for HENRY CLAY. Let no Liberty man, let no consistent friend of the slave cast such a vote.

Again, Mr. GIDDINGS is identified with the Whig party: the Whig party is identified with the *system of compromising* with slavery. Will any Liberty man, any anti-slavery man vote for a man, whether he call himself anti-slavery or not, who represents that system—that detestable system of compromise, which has so nearly ruined the country and has multiplied fetters for the slave.

Let those who would have their votes *count* for Freedom, cheering the hearts of *freedom's friends* all over the land, cast them for EDWARD WADE.

Great Anti-Slavery Meetings in Cincinnati.

A series of Anti-Slavery meetings, commencing at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 11th of October, to continue for two days, will be held in this city, and will be addressed by Messrs. Bradburn, Raymond, Gay, White, and Douglas of Massachusetts, James Munroe of Connecticut, and Jacob Ferris of New York.

Due notice of the place of meeting will be given in the city papers.

FIRE.—The saw mill and carding machine of Mr. James Crane, near Eeckertown, N. J., were consumed on the night of the 9th instant. Loss about $4,000—no insurance.

LIBERTY TICKET.

The following is the Liberty Ticket for Hamilton County.

For Congress, SAMUEL LEWIS, Greene.

For Senate, THOMAS MORRIS, Cincinnati.

Representatives, AMOS MOORE, Cin'ti., CHA'S. CHENEY, Springfield, T. RORK, Greene.

For Treasurer, AMOS CLEVINGER, Springfield.

For Recorder, WM. MARTIN, Colerain.

For County Com. ISAAC CONKLIN, Sycamore.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

NUMBER I.

To all readers of the Morning Herald who either are, or are liable to be in love.

—

Or crazed with care, or crossed with hopeless love.
— GRAY.

When I was a lad, the care of the unhappy seemed, I know not how or why, naturally to fall to my lot. At school, the boy who would not play because his clothes were ragged:—in our children's parties, the girl whose features were homely and her person ungainly; though I had my preferences like others; these were for the most of the time my partners, for the simple reason that they were neglected; and I well remember a sleigh-ride to which I went when so young as with difficulty to draw a rein upon a hard mouthed horse; in which my ride with the young thing I preferred, was sweetened by the fact that I had, by taking an early start, driven two others to the place of gathering, (who otherwise would not have been invited) before going for her. But our most disinterested actions generally have some selfish element in them. And, now that my forehead is wrinkled with years and care, and my locks

"*Thinned by many a toil spent day;*"—

I may confess to my young readers, without blushing, that I used to turn my clumsy and coarse mannered partner to a good account, as a sort of screen to cover my partiality to one whose power to please me, I was willing to experience the effects of, but wishe to conceal. For nothing is so bashful as affection of that kind in the heart of a boy.—In young girls it is less so, because, it is more natural, and sits less awkwardly upon them. And I recollect how marked I used to be in my attentions to those of my young partners whom I knew nobody would suspect me of loving; to blind the eyes of the curious, and silence the tongues of the impertinent, respecting the one where I was not so free, either from the suspicion or the danger.

We little know how trivial causes may color our characters and bias our destiny.—And I know not but that turn of mind which leads me to take the part of a colored person or slave without even stopping to reason myself to it, was derived from caring for the despised and neglected in "*hide and seek,*" and "*hunt the thimble,*" before my father's large kitchen fire, where we children used to meet on pleasant winter evenings, after the adult portion of the family were snugly located in the front square-room.

However that may be, I am quite sure that my policy, or benevolence, or both, in these small matters, gained me many confidants in that way, so that I was something of an adept in treating "*distresses of heart,*" except in very severe chronic cases, when I first went to the Academy, at the age of 12 years.

Do you wonder why I have treated you to such a quantity of my early history!

Why: for the same laudable purpose which leads your new physician to dose his patients, or those who, he hopes, will be such, with a detail of his previous cures. For, in all such affairs, confidence in the physician is the better half of the battle. And when I first concluded to write these familiar letters, I resolved, strength and leisure permitting, to overlook no class of persons whom I could benefit, either by my industry in gathering information or my skill in using it. A resolution, by the way, which I am likely to fulfil in behalf of every sort of persons I had marked down except provision-dealers. But though I spent two months in London, I put off making inquiries at the St. Cathorine's ware-houses, and London docks, as to the prices of American beef and Western pork; as a boy, whose father is gone, puts off his task of pulling flax, because he dislikes that sort of work: until I had time to learn only that our merchants can undersell the Irish and the Hamburghers, who feed England, by five dollars in the cask, and make a fair profit at that: That our provisions are put into the ware-houses there, and sold "out of bond" as it is called, for supplies to the immense number of ships which leave British ports: So that, not being introduced into England, they pay no duty. This is a very wise arrangement on the part of England, as she thus encourages vessels to trade to her ports by allowing them to get their supplies cheaper than they otherwise could: at the same time, by keeping up a heavy tariff, she shuts out pork and grain from the hungry stomachs of her starving population, which is supposed to be the reason why many Englishmen have so exalted an idea of their government, and a corresponding contempt for everything American, upon the well known principle: "The more you whip a dog the better he loves you."

Now lest the dealers in provisions should be fatally over-looked in these letters, I request those of you to whom this one is directed, to inform my friend *H. Lewis*, Esq., at the head of Main st., and my friend *Thos. Heaton*, at the foot of the same, who deals, I think, in the same line, that all needful information respecting the American provision trade to Europe can be had by addressing "Mr. Geo. W. Atwood, No. 1 London st. Minories, London;" whom I can recommend as a sound, conscientious man, who understands his business; and whose circular, as I gave him their names, I trust they will shortly receive.

But, to return to my readers who are in love. Do not suppose I am trifling with you. Far from it. On the contrary, having observed young men and women when smitten by this passion, often become impatient, fretful, sullen, or capricious; and not seldom rendered unfit for any of the common duties of every day life; I am taking measures by the course of my letter, duly to exercise you to patience; and I can assure you that no surer remedy exists for the most fatal symptoms of the "*maladie de coeur,*" in a young woman or man, than to learn the best method of curing bacon hams, or to earn a mess of oats for a horse.

Persons in love are generally supposed to be beyond the efficacy of advice. And no less an author than the exhaustless and fascinating Burke, by quoting the adage, has admitted the fact, that it is as impossible "to love and to be wise," at the same time, as it is "to tax and to please." I will, therefore, bring this paper to a close, and endeavor, in my next, to hit upon some method of treatment less cold and harsh than advice-giving, and at the same time more merciful and efficacious than giving you up for lost.

The London Monument is 215 feet high, or five feet lower than that recently finished on Bunker hill. It stands in the heart of the old City between London-bridge and the Tower, and, seven years from its foundation, was completed in 1677, in commemoration of the destruction of a great part of London by a general conflagration in 1666, and the rapid recovery of the city from the effects of the fire. On the fifth of June last I stood by it and copied some of the old latin inscription which I will not trouble you with, only to say that it contains a graphic delineation of the uncontrolable progress, and terrible devastation of the flames, with the unutterable misery of the foodless, houseless, homeless inhabitants of a large city in ashes; all which it attributes to the providence of God. While, on the other side, it gives large praise for the city's rapid recovery to "*Magestati ejus Carolus II;* in other words, to the "merrie monarch" Charles, whom it styles, of course, "King by the grace of God;" though to my certain knowledge, the number of Englishmen is becoming very large, who strongly incline to the opinion that Kings in general, and the second Charles in particular, were the gift of the devil.

"Now," say you, "will you please answer me one civil question!"

"Yes."

"Well, what has that London monument to do with love-sickness, and "*affaires de coeur!*"

Oh very much, as you will shortly see, provided you are patient. But if you manifest the least testiness, you may break off the thread of my instructions as short as Don Quixott did the tale of honest Sancho, by losing count of the goats carried across the river.

Near the top of this London monument, the pile is surrounded by a walk or promenade guarded by an iron railing of the usual height to keep visitors from falling down.—But lovers are not to be confined within ordinary limits by ordinary means, and it became so common for this afflicted class to cast themselves down, the whole 200 feet, upon the rocky pavement below, that the authorities were compelled to coop up the promenade, by a reverse railing over head, so that when you go to London, you may see the visitors, from the streets, in their lofty circular iron cage, enjoying, from the top of the monument, the prospect of London and environs, through friendly iron bars which prevent the possibility of their taking the "lover's leap." No less than three persons, one male, and two females, plunged themselves into eternity, from that height within a year or so before the expedient was adopted of caging them in.

But there is a dogged pertinacity in the English character, when stirred by any deep passion, which makes them sure to find one means or another to the end upon which their hearts are set. Cooped from death at the monument; the heart-sick of London have taken to jumping from the bridges, which is by far the most adviseable course, since as the bosom of "Father Thames" is far softer than the round flinty paving-stones in the neighborhood of St. Paul's. And, besides, police men and water-craft are so abundant on and near the river, you have three or four chances to one of being taken up after experiencing a reasonable share of drowning, which, at the very worst, is a far easier and more decent death, than making a chowder of one's skull and skeleton, by an air plunge of two hundred feet upon solid rock.

During the month of June last, among several similar cases of attempted suicide brought up by the Thames Police, was one of a young girl, who, in a manner indicating the utmost desperation, threw herself into the stream from which she was hardly rescued from death by one of "the Force." The story of the girl, who was described by the reporter as an innocent, interesting child of some 16 years, and also of her mother, likewise described as a woman of respectable appearance; was so affecting as to move deeply a London police court, familiar, as their calling makes them, with scenes but too well calculated to make the heart callous to human woe.

The object of the girl's affection was a young police-man who had won her confidence, promised marriage, some year before; had lately deserted and treated her with cruelty and contempt. He alledged improper conduct on her part, as his justification; though he could specify nothing worse against her than that "she was following him round every where," and would not "stay at home with her mother" and "behave" herself "as she ought to." The poor heart-broken thing gave, as her excuse, that she could not endure the desertion of her lover, the sight of whom, for he too had been brought up by the Police, seemed so to overcome her that the poor creature trembled and sobbed vehemently, so as at times utterly to choke utterance. Her mother said she had always been "a good girl" before, and amid her tears, testified to the mutual expectation of marriage and the desertion of her daughter.

The worthy magistrate, rising, for the time, from the judge, into the MAN, asked the youthful faith-breaker whether he intended to marry the girl!

"My Lord I will resign the force first."

At this the wretched girl's heart seemed crushed anew.

"Are you not ashamed of yourself," replied his Lordship. See you have broken her heart." He then questioned him as to his magistrate, and intimated that he would endeavor to find something worse for him than resigning the Police-force unless his obduracy relented. And the offender, who seemed unsoftened by the girl's anguish, yet seemed affected by the interest which "his honor" took in her behalf, and promised to marry her if she *would go home and behave herself for six months.*"

Drowned men are said to "catch at straws" but a woman who loves—a broken-hearted girl—will grasp at promises far lighter than these. The extorted concession of her lover wrought so favorably upon her that when the judge told her he should lay no punishment upon her, only that she must promise not to attempt self-destruction again; she eagerly promised to obey him, and thanking him warmly for the interest he had showed in her behalf, her mother was allowed to take her out of court—almost happy with *such* a promise of marriage. A promise, which, if broken, may cause her yet to drown herself in the Thames. If fulfiled, by a man so evidently unworthy, may make her wish herself there, a thousand times, before she dies.

ed, are owing to the fact that the mind was made to love a perfect Being,—namely: God; and it is but natural that it should invest with ideal perfection the object of its idolatrous admiration. Hence, if the passion be mutual, arise the feverish anxieties of courtship—the dread of change—the jealousy of rivals—the torments of doubt, and the inanition of certainty—the fears of losing the one deified object, before the promise, and the pain at surrendering the liberty of choosing among many, after it; a pain which lives after wedlock, in unhappy marriages, generally, in each, criminal and vain regrets of what they have lost by marrying the other.

But when the attachment is not reciprocated, or death, or circumstances occasion disappointment; the same idolatrous principle of attributing perfection where we look for bliss, aggravates the misery of the bereavement, and, as the sufferer looked for nothing less than complete happiness in the possession of his heart's idol, he mourns like the man of Mount Ephraim when bereft of his gods. "*Ye have taken away my gods and what have I more.*" No wonder that the Universe is dark and desolate to him, since what he regarded as the sun and soul of it is put out.

Happy! Oh how happy are those who obtain their companions for life, in the scripture phrase, as a "*favor from the Lord.*" Verily, he that so "*getteth a wife getteth a good thing.*"

There is a point of rest to which the soul returns from every voyage of interest, every excursion of pleasure, every sally of passion, and every flight of fancy;—it is the repose of its own deep and abiding approbation, and this, even in unconverted men, is generally connected with some idea of the approval of God. It is this which makes savages offer sacrifice before seeking an exploit. And those who never embark their affections without His blessing, are sure either of a happy marriage or a happy deliverance.

And what is true of the end is also true of the ways which lead to it. It is true that either through false dignity, or a conscientiousness of their own defects, parents are seldom the intimates of their children in the things which most concern their earthly happiness—the matters of the heart. And from a cause equally culpable, little instruction is to be gained on these topics from the pulpit. So that as youth grow up, they hear least upon that which they feel and always will feel, deepest. They construct their schemes of affection upon the model of some newspaper legend, some song, or the plot of some play; where extravagance is set forth as heroism, and lust is decorated with the garments of love, where the heathen notion of the blindness of the affections is verified by conduct which is as deaf to the remonstrances of wisdom, as it is blind to the beauties of discretion; and having patched up an ideal of matrimony, the one half of romance and the other of lies, in a fortunate or unfortunate hour, they plunge into wedlock as ignorant of its responsibilities as they are unfit for its duties, and unqualified for its true enjoyments; to learn at leisure, or repent in vain.

But my limits admonish me to close; which I will do by simply observing, what experience will prove true; that, as God gave marriage to man in his holy estate, a right and reverent use of it is one grand means of restoring the race to that condition which it has lost: and no heart is, in the highest sense, fit to be given in marriage, which has not first been sincerely given to God.

Very faithfully, yours J. B.

NUMBER II.

"*Alas! love is not to be reasoned down;*
"*Or lost, in high ambition and a thirst for greatness.*
"*'Tis second life that grows into the soul,*
"*Warms every vein and beats in every pulse.*"
ADDISON'S CATO.

Love-sickness and sea-sickness are diseases under which the sufferers receive little sympathy from the world, both because few ever die of them, and because the mind and nervous system are the parts commonly most effected by them. Yet it is this last circumstance which chiefly entitles these patients to commisseration. A sprain, or a bruise, a fever, or a cold, even headache and tooth-ache are tolerable compared with a distemper which dooms one to a general loathing of the world and its contents; which is so endless in its symptoms, that you do not know what stage of it you are in; and, withal, so equivocal that you cannot certainly know when you are fairly well of it.

NUMBER III.

"*Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life.*" PROVERBS.

Perhaps the evidence I have given, in two former numbers, of my willinguess to amuse, and my desire to benefit you, may induce you at parting, to listen to some explanations of your condition, though they may seem grave; and to some suggestions of duty, though they may involve a denial of self.

The revolt of the human heart from God, is the only reason why it ever aches. And the endlessly diversified anguish which persons of both sexes pass through on their way to the estate of marriage, are but some of the bitter consequences of seeking that in the creature which is found alone in the Creator. The extravagant and unwarrantable ideas of perfection in the person belov-

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REASONS FOR VOTING

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

Which every voter in Hamilton County is requested to read and impartially consider.

I. THE LIBERTIES OF THE COUNTRY ARE IN DANGER.

1. The RIGHT OF PETITION has been ruthlessly overthrown, and your petitions are not now allowed to be read in Congress, unless they pray FOR WHAT slaveholders please to grant and IN SUCH TERMS as they dictate.

The men on the Liberty Ticket ARE OPPOSED to this violation of the right of petition. Will you vote for those who would submit to it?

2. Our HABEAS CORPUS ACT has been nullified, and the whole legal security of personal freedom is taken away! The slaveholder is allowed to come into Ohio and DRAG OFF into a slave State any person *he pleases to claim* as a fugitive slave, no matter of what complexion. If this state of things is allowed to exist long, NOBODY WILL BE SAFE.

The men on the Liberty Ticket are opposed to this monstrous despotism!

Are you willing to submit to it?

3. The RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY has been taken away, in all that class of cases in which personal freedom is in question. This is an ENORMOUS WRONG, *a palpable violation* of the Constitution, which declares that the RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY SHALL BE INVIOLATE.

The men on the Liberty Ticket are IN FAVOR of a jury trial in all cases. Will you not, *by voting for them*, say that YOU ARE TOO?

4. Your RIGHT OF INTERCOURSE with other States is greatly abridged. It is a *felony* in some of the States to repeat the declaration of rights, which is part of the Constitution of Ohio! If you send a steamboat down the river with colored stewards, cooks or hands, they will be SEIZED in several of the States as soon as they arrive!! If you go yourself with a sick wife or child and a colored nurse, your nurse will be SEIZED AND IMPRISONED although your wife or child MAY DIE in consequence!!!

The men on the Liberty Ticket ARE OPPOSED to a continuance of this state of things! Will you, by voting for others, say that you ARE IN FAVOR of it? OR INDIFFERENT about it?

5. Not content with this arrogant interference with liberty in the nominally free States, the slave-holding oligarchy demands even more absolute submission at home. Senator PRESTON made no distinction between citizens of slave states and free states when he said "Let an abolitionist come within the bounds of South Carolina and, if we catch him, we will try him, and notwithstaning the interference of all the governments on earth, *including the Federal Government*, WE WILL HANG HIM!" Nor was it with any peculiar reference to citizens of the free States, that the following atrocious threat was uttered by the Columbia Telescope, a leading paper of South Carolina, "Let us declare that the question of slavery *is not, and shall not be* OPEN TO DISCUSSION: that the very moment ANY PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL attempts to lecture us upon its evils and immorality and the necessity of *putting means in operation to secure us from them*, in the same moment, HIS TONGUE SHALL BE CUT OUT AND CAST UPON THE DUNGHILL. And the Missouri Argus was speaking only of citizens of slave States when it declared "Abolition Editors in slave States, will not DARE TO AVOW THEIR OPINIONS, it would be INSTANT DEATH to them.

The men on the Liberty Ticket are opposed to this ATROCIOUS DESPOTISM which tramples on the right of FREE DISCUSSION every where, and puts GAGS into the mouths of FREEMEN. Are you opposed to it too? Then vote the Liberty Ticket!

II. THE PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY IS IMPAIRED AND ENDANGERED BY THE USURPATIONS OF THE SLAVE-HOLDING OLIGARCHY.

1. The most accurate computations show, that there are about 250,000 slaveholders in this country. Supposing their connexions to number two millions and a quarter, which is a liberal estimate, we find the slaveholders and their connexions to constitute two millions and a half of the population of the slave states. Of these, not more than three hundred and fifty thousand are voters. The whole number of votes cast in 1840, when every voter that could be, was brought to the polls, was 681,244. Of these, if we suppose only 331,824 to be not connected in any way with slaveholding, we have 350,000 as the number of voting slaveholders and their connexions. Now, it is an admitted truth, that this small body of voters, this contemptible sectional faction, has for years controlled the political destinies of our country, and shaped almost entirely its domestic and foreign policy.

2. One result of this domination has been *the abuse of negotiation and legislation to the selfish purposes of the slaveholders.* NO COUNTRY GROWS RICH BY SLAVE LABOR. Every country cultivated by slave labor grows poor. The reverse is true of countries cultivated by free labor. It has been therefore, an object with slavery politicians *to compel free labor producers to sell to them,* and at the same time secure *markets abroad for their own products.* Accordingly, foreign cash paying markets have been provided, to a great extent, for cotton and rice; and tens, if not hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in negociations to obtain similar markets for tobacco. *But no such efforts have been made in behalf of the products or manufactures of free labor.* The markets of the world ARE ALMOST CLOSED AGAINST THEM. The government, under slaveholding control, sees this with indifference. We have been compelled to sell, almost wholly to slave markets, and on credit. Thousands have been ruined by failure to get payment. Hundreds in this county have lost heavily—some have lost their all. Ask the iron manufacturers, the produce merchants, the plough makers—ask every body who has had dealings with the slave states, if these things are not so.

The men on the Liberty ticket DEMAND THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD FOR THE PRODUCTS OF FREE LABOR, and insist that the permanent prosperity of the country cannot be otherwise secured. Don't you want the best markets too? Don't you desire permanent prosperity? If you do, vote the Liberty ticket.

III. WE ARE TAXED ENORMOUSLY TO MAINTAIN SLAVERY.

1. The Florida war was waged for the recovery of runaway slaves and for security against future running away. It was a most disgraceful war. It cost FORTY MILLIONS of dollars. The free States had to pay for it. We had to pay our shares.

2. The safe-keeping of slavery in the slave States compels us to maintain more troops in the slave-holding section of the country than in others. We have to pay them. We have to keep watch and ward over negro property, *falsely so called.* We have to pay for being disgraced.

4. Expensive negociations are carried on to obtain markets for slave labor. We have to pay for them.

5. We are compelled to pay from two and a half to six cents on every pound of sugar we use, which tax goes into the pockets of the sugar planters of Louisiana, *to the tune of a million of dollars a year*, to help them buy more plantations and MORE NEGROES, thus *adroitly converting the wages of the free laborer into wealth and political power for the slave-holder.*

These are a few of the items of the *enormous bill of expense* amounting to millions upon millions which the free States have to pay for slavery every year.

The men on the Liberty Ticket go for *making slavery support itself!* Do you prefer to support it? Do you prefer the *expense and the ignominy* of supporting it? If you do, oppose the Liberty Ticket! The men on it are not the men for you!

IV. THE SLAVEHOLDERS HAVE AN UNFAIR PROPORTION OF POLITICAL POWER.

1. By the Constitution, the Slave States are entitled to representation, not only for their free population, *but also for three-fifths of their slaves.* Under this rule, ONE SLAVEHOLDER HOLDING FIVE SLAVES, has just as much political power as FOUR FREEMEN. In consequence, there are about *twenty-five members* of Congress who represent *property in men.* These, and the other representatives of the Slave States, bound together by one interest, have dictated terms to the political parties, and have thus controlled the Government. Of course nearly all the offices are filled with slave-holders, or the abettors of slave-holding, and the whole legislation and representation of the country is made to answer their purposes.

The men on the Liberty Ticket desire an amendment of the Constitution, so as to make every slave-holding elector just equal and no more than equal to a non-slaveholding elector. Do you prefer, men of Hamilton County, that *one slave-holder* shall be reckoned *as equal to four of you,* if he has FIVE SLAVES—and as *equal to sixty-one of you,* if he has ONE HUNDRED? If you do, oppose the Liberty men, for they are not so servile?

V. SLAVERY SNEERS AT AND DESPISES FREE LABOR AND FREE LABORERS.

1. Hear a *Whig!* WATKINS LEIGH, of Virginia, said: "Those who depend on their daily labor for their daily bread, can never enter into political affairs; they *never do,* NEVER WILL—NEVER CAN."

2. Hear a *Democrat!* F. W. PICKENS, of South Carolina, said: "All society settles down into a classification of Capitalists and Laborers. The *former* will OWN the *latter.*" * * * * * "If LABORERS obtain the political power of a country, it is, in fact, in a state of REVOLUTION."

3. Hear another PRECIOUS Democrat! GEO. MCDUFFIE, said: "The institution of domestic slavery supercedes the *necessity* of an ORDER OF NOBILITY, and ALL THE OTHER APPENDAGES of a hereditary system of government." "An alarming tendency to violate the rights of property by agrarian legislation is beginning to be manifest in the older States, where *universal suffrage* prevails, without domestic slavery."

4. Hear still another glorious Democrat!!!! Mr. CALHOUN says: "We regard SLAVERY as the *most safe and* STABLE BASIS for FREE INSTITUTIONS in the world."

5. Hear still another, who is sometimes Democrat and sometimes Whig, as occasion requires!! ROBT. WICKLIFFE, of Ky., said: "WHITE NEGROES, (that is, free laborers,) have this advantage over *black negroes*, they can be converted into voters."

He saw no other difference between free laborers and slaves, poor man!

The men on the Liberty Ticket OPPOSE THE SYSTEM, which emboldens these Whigs and Democrats to speak thus of Free Labor and Free Laborers! Men of Hamilton County! are you willing to submit to THESE SLANDERS and endorse THESE LIES? If you are, reject the Liberty Ticket, and vote for the candidates of parties, to whose success the support of these nabobs is indispensable, and who, therefore, dare not rebuke them!

VI. WE, THE CITIZENS OF THE FREE STATES, ARE INVOLVED IN THE GUILT AND DISHONOR OF SUPPORTING SLAVERY!

1. Slavery exists in the District of Columbia *under acts of Congress.* Now Congress *had no power* to pass such acts. The Constitution expressly says that "NO PERSON shall be deprived of LIBERTY without due process of law." But, under acts of Congress, thousands are deprived of liberty *without any process of law at all.* This is *palpably* unconstitutional. Yet these laws were passed in obedience to the Slave-holding Oligarchy.

2. *Slavery exists also in Florida*, under acts of Congress, which are *unconstitutional* for the same reason.

3. *Ships are freighted* daily with *cargoes of slaves*, from Washington, Alexandria, Baltimore, Richmond, and other places, and proceed on their *slave-trading voyages*, under acts of Congress, which are also *unconstitutional* for the same reason.

By supporting men who vote for such laws, or who will not propose and vote for their repeal, or for men who act with parties which are opposed to the repeal of these laws, you make *yourselves partakers of the guilt and the shame of Slave-holding* before GOD and the WORLD. Are you willing to encounter this DREADFUL RESPONSIBILITY? If you are not, vote for those MEN who go, openly, for the repeal of these laws. VOTE THE LIBERTY TICKET.

Here it is, composed of good and true men. Here is the name of LEWIS, known as the fearless and eloquent advocate of popular education. Who is fitter to represent us in Congress than he? Who will stand up so boldly for EQUAL RIGHTS against the Domineering Oligarchy?

Here is MORRIS, who, amid a trembling and servile Senate, vindicated the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence against the sophistry of Calhoun, and the eternal-slavery doctrines of Clay! Here are also CHENEY, of Springfield, the friend of every useful improvement; MOORE, of Cincinnati, the intelligent and honest Mechanic, who belongs to the class so infamously insulted as white negroes; and RORK, of Greene, the industrious farmer and true man. Who fitter than these men to represent you in the State Legislature?

And here, also, are our candidates for Treasurer, Recorder, and Commissioner: CLEVINGER, of Springfield, MARTIN, of Colerain, and CONKLIN, of Sycamore. They are known citizens of the County. Let them have the votes of all who believe that honesty is the best policy.

Here is our ticket. We ask for it the support of all, who are weary of submission to the encroachments of the slave power; of all who sympathize with the down-trodden and the oppressed. Men of Hamilton county! listen to the pleadings of truth and humanity; yield to the promptings of conscience and reason; obey the voice of enlightened self-interest. Remember that slavery dishonors our good name, corrupts our government, destroys our rights, strangles our prosperity, taxes us enormously, arrogates to itself the whole control of the government, and tramples on all the rights and interests of freemen. The only alternatives left are manly resistance or disgraceful submission. Who will not choose the former? Many slaveholders, feeling the intolerable tyranny of the slave power at home, wish us success. The interest of the whole body of non-slaveholders in the slave states, as well as of the great mass of the people in the whole country, is on our side. The sympathies of the friends of freedom every where are with us. We feel sure of ultimate success. We submit our ticket to you, therefore, with confidence. We ask every man, who reads this, and feels disposed to take WASHINGTON'S WORDS at the head of it for his guide, to cut it out, and when election day comes, deposite it in the ballot-box, in the name of JUSTICE, LIBERTY and EQUALITY. God and the country will bless the act!

LIBERTY TICKET.

"*There is but one proper and effectual mode by which the overthrow of Slavery can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority; and this, so far as my suffrage can go, shall not be wanting.*"—WASHINGTON.

For Congress:
SAMUEL LEWIS.

For Senator:
THOMAS MORRIS.

For Representatives:
CHARLES CHENEY,
T. RORK,
AMOS MOORE.

For Treasurer:
AMOS CLEVINGER.

For Recorder:
WILLIAM MARTIN.

For Commissioner:
ISAAC CONKLIN.

For the Philanthropist.

Proceedings of the Colored Convention,

Held in the City of Columbus, August 10, 11 *and* 12*th*, 1843.

Pursuant to a call in the Philanthropist, for a State Convention of the colored citizens, a large and respectable delegation assembled, on Thursday the 10th of August, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in the colored Baptist church in the city of Columbus. The Convention was organized by appointing Wm. M. Johnson, of Cincinnati, President, D. Jenkins and S. Jones Vice Presidents, and choosing A. J. Anderson and C. H. Langston Secretaries. After which an impressive appeal to the throne of Grace, was offered by the Rev. W. W. Watson; and on motion the following persons took their seats as members of the convention.

Cuyhoga Co.—J. Malvin, J. L. Watson, S. Griffen, C. Freeman, R. D. Renney, R. Robinson.

Lorain co.—Wm. P. Neuman, G. B. Vashon, A. Jones, S. Cox, T. Brown, S. Burns.

Delaware co.—S. W. White, jr.

Licking co.—F. J. Palos, G. W. Roots.

Union co.—M. Cunningham, J. Poindexter, J. Hopkins.

Logan co.—K. Artes, M. T. Newsom, R. Hathcock.

Franklin co.—D. Jenkins, J. M. Cordoza, R. Malvin, E. Fields, L. D. Tayloi, A. Luchford.

Montgomery co.—W. Copeland, P. Ahney.

Fairfield co.—N. Smith, S. Smith, Wm. Jones, E. W. Lewis.

Ross co.—C. H. Langston, R. W. Chanellor, C. H. Lucas, Wm. Langston, James Leach.

Champaign co.—G. McGurdy, Wm. Morgan.

Hamilton co.—W. W. Watson, A. M. Sumner, W. H. Yancey, W. M. Johnson, J. H. Perkins.

Butler co.—W. C. Yancy, S. Jones, J. H. Yancey, A. J. Anderson.

On motion, a committee of nine were appointed to report business for the consideration of the convention. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen.

Wm. P. Neuman, D. Jenkins, W. H. Yancey, W. C. Yancey, G. B. Vashon, S. White, A. M. Sumner, S. Smith, J. Poindexter.

It was then moved that all persons present be invited to participate in the deliberations of the convention, which was adopted.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Malvin. The business committee appointed in the forenoon, reported through their chairman, the following preamble and resolutions, which were received.

The Ex. Committee of the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society submit the following report:

A little more than a year has elapsed since the formation of the society which placed us in the untried and responsible situation that renders necessary this report of our proceedings. The motives which induced a portion of its members to secede from the Ohio Anti-slavery Society, and form a new State Society, it may be proper on this occasion briefly to advert to. Believing that co-operation with the National Anti-slavery Society was essential for the most successful prosecution of the great moral enterprise in which we had embarked, and that injurious and slanderous charges against that association received countenance and credit through the hasty and ill-considered action of the Ohio Society in separating from her; an unsuccessful attempt to reannex her to the Ohio Society, left us no choice but to submit to a condition of things which in our judgment was retarding the progress of the cause of emancipation, or to adopt the measures which originated this society. To the alternative selected we were impelled by evidence that the platform from which we were about to withdraw had lost the characteristic of perfect freedom, and that the measures which were pursued by those who controlled the institution were tending more and more to the substitution of political action for that moral effect which in our belief is requisite to be employed before reasonable hope can be entertained of witnessing an accordance in the professions and practices of the American people in their civil and political relations.

It was hoped that essential aid might be obtained from those portions of our country where the march of free principles has been in advance of our progress, to enlighten benighted Ohio upon the subject of her disgraceful and disastrous connection with slavery, and that our own citizens engaged in this task of regenerating public sentiment might be stimulated to give to their efforts a higher moral tone. How far these hopes have been realized we leave to the judgment of those who may institute a comparison between the anti-slavery effort put forth and progress made in Ohio within the last year, with those of the two immediately preceding.

Commencing their official labors under the discouragement of recent and painful separation from those with whom it had heretofore been pleasure to co-operate—ignorant of the amount of support either moral or pecuniary, which they might expect from the abolitionists of the State—burdoned by the obligation which was felt to aid in the payment of the debt incurred by the Ohio Society before the division—separated in their homes and without power to take frequent counsel together upon the measures best calculated to promote our cause, and totally inexperienced in conducting such operations, your committee are aware that much less has been performed than was desired or may have been expected. Another depressing circumstance, was the lamented decease of our worthy president, from whose abilities, zeal and philanthropy so much was to be expected.

The Treasurer's report which will be submitted to you, exhibits the limited pecuniary means which have been placed at our disposal, from which the necessities of the parent society have compelled her to subtract instead of increasing, and we shall doubtless be held excusable for producing no splendid results when it is perceived how meagre have been the means afforded us for achieving them.

It is to be hoped the affairs of the Society in the ensuing year may be more prosperous in regard to finances, and more productive in moral influence. The conventions which it held in the State last fall, and the series of them just concluded, and numerously attended and harmonising in their influences upon our anti-slavery friends who have been inclined to look with auspicion upon the movements of the American society, have been calculated to attract attention and confidence to its operations. As no occasion has been afforded, or ground exists for the suspicion that this society, in the language of a report adopted by the Ohio society, and used in relation to itself, "will play into the hands of the Liberty party," she may reasonably calculate in the future to receive all the pecuniary and moral influence at the disposal of those who are alledged to have withheld it heretofore from anti-slavery operations through fear of its misuse and as she will now be at liberty to employ all the means placed at her disposal in future in active efforts for abolitionizing the state such confidence perhaps may justly be claimed.

During the past year your committee have employed as their agent for six months, Walter C. Yancey, whose services, had the means been afforded might probably have been continued. Descended himself from the proscribed race for whom he pleads, his ancestry and condition invites popular sympathy which his bold and ready eloquence and fine moral qualifications, enables him to seize upon and employ with great advantage to our cause. With diligent, faithful and successful labors in many of the counties of this State we have good reason to be satisfied, and it was with regret that we found ourselves unable to continue him in the field and to add to his services those of others who stand ready to go forth whenever the means for maintaining them can be provided.

All the funds at the disposal of the committee have been absorbed, first in contributing to liquidate the debt of the Ohio Society; secondly, in contributing to the American Society in return for the able services of her general agent whilst in this State last fall; and thirdly, in part payment of the salary of Mr. Yancey. A small amount of indebtedness has been incurred in the case of Mr. Yancey through the delay of our friends in forwarding the amount of their pledges and the difficulty with which money can be collected for any purpose. Deeming it the only safe policy for the society to refrain from extending its operations beyond the certain means at its command to meet engagements, individual members who regret our inactivity during the past year, may readily perceive what will be requisite to more vigorous action in the one which is to succeed. A rich harvest in our state awaits the gathering—shall the reapers be sent into the field? Whilst sensible of the change which is gradually moulding the legislation of the country into harmony with the principles upon which our institutions are professedly based and is ever dragging the church into an examination of its responsibilities in reference to the giant sin of the age. Your committee omit to particularize the various circumstances encouraging us to more vigorous and self-denying efforts in the cause of emancipation, and close their brief report with the appeal to you brethern and sisters. Shall the bondman continue to pine in his chains for lack of any means to secure his redemption which it is in your power to contest?

On motion, the first resolution was taken up, discussed at some length and adopted. The second resolution, was then on motion considered and passed. The 3d proposition in the report was adopted, after much alteration and amendment. On motion the convention adjourned till Friday morning, 9 o'clock.

Friday morning 9 *o'clock.*

The convention met; the throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. W. C. Yancey. The report of the business committee being under consideration, the 4th and 5th resolutions were after much deliberation unanimously adopted. The convention then adjourned to meet at 5 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Wm. P. Neuman, after which W. C. Yancy presented the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously agreed to.

Whereas, the Philanthropist, a paper published in the city of Cincinnati, and edited by Dr. G. Bailey, has been devoted to the principles of liberty, and has been characterized by a firm and unflinching advocacy of the *rights* of *man*, and has thereby incurred the severe displeasure of the mob, and may justly be termed Freedom's living martyr; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the colored people throughout this state, its liberal encouragement.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draw up a petition to be signed by the colored people of this state, and presented to the coming legislature of the State. The following persons composed the committee. W. C. Yancey, J. Poindexter, and J. M. Cordoza. On motion a committee of five was appointed to write the address to the citizens of Ohio. The names of the committee were as follows; A. M. Sumner, W. P. Neuman, C. H. Langston, G. B. Vashon and L. Watson.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by A. M. Sumner, and adopted. Whereas, in the opinion of this convention, the interests of those enterprises by which our people must be elevated, has been increased by the present, and may be greatly enhanced by similar Conventions. Therefore,

Resolved, That conventions be held annually, in some central point.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every member of this convention to forward as much as he can the great Temperance reformation amongst his constituents.

Resolved, That thanks of the convention be tendered to the citizens of Columbus in general, and the central committee in particular, for the cordial and most hospitable reception with which we have met. Also to the trustees and community of the 2nd Baptist church, for the use of their church.

On motion it was resolved, that the convention for 1844 be held in the city of Columbus, and that a central committee of five be appointed, to attend to the call of said convention. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen, D. Jenkins, L. D. Taylor, R. Malvin, J. M. Cordoza, and E. Fields.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by W. H. Yancy and agreed to. Whereas, we believe that Agriculture and Machinism tends much to elevate our people; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend the propriety of such pursuits.

On motion of Wm. P. Neuman it was Resolved that we render our sincere thanks to the ladies Education society of this state for their aid, self denial, and labors of love among us, and that we urge upon the society the property of giving to some young men and women a Collegiate education which will prepare them for teaching.

A. Luchford offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved that this convention highly approve of the call for a National Convention to be held in the city of Buffalo N. Y. on the 15th inst; and that this convention increase the number of delegates from this State.

J. L. Watson presented the following preamble and resolution which were agreed to.

Wheereas it is designed in the call for the National Convention that each delegation to said convention should furnish the following statistical information:

The number of churches and church members, the number of literary societies, of benevolent societies, the numbr of schools and scholars, the number of property and the amount owned, the number of temperance societies and members, and of mechanics. Therefore,

Resolved, That the delegation to the National Convention from this State be requested to make as full a report on these subjects as may be in their power.

On motion the Convention adjourned till Saturday morning 6 o'clock.

Saturday morning 6 *o'clock.*

The Convention met. Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. W. Watson.

On motion of W. C. Yancey it was

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each delegation who may be elected to the Convention to be held in Columbus in 1844, to present all the statistical information within their reach in relation to the number of schools in each county, the number of temperance societies, of literary societies, the amount of property owned by colored persons, and such other information as would likely be of interest to the community.

On motion, R. W. Chanellor and the secretaries were appointed a revising committee to prepare the proceedings for publication.

On motion of L. D. Taylor it was

Resolved, That the Convention return thanks to the officers of the Convention for their faithful and impartial discharge of their duty.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

W. M. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

A. J. ANDERSON, } *Secretaries.*
C. H. LANGSTON, }

COMMERCIAL.

Cincinnati, Oct. 3, 1843.

WESTERN MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.

FLOUR.—There were large receipts yesterday; but at noon no sales had taken place at the canal. It was generally held at $3,70, which was 5 to 8 cts., above the views of purchasers.

WHEAT has fallen to 70c. The price uniformly paid yesterday.

FLAXSEED is in active demand at 75c.

ATLANTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept 28.—Flour was in better demand. On the 27th, 4000 bbls. Ohio, Michigan and Genessee, sold at $4,31¼@4,34. The 28th sales of the same brands at 4,31¼@4,37½. At this price the market was firm. 200 bbls. Georgetown brought 4,75. Northern corn 41c; Southern 48c. Barley 62.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—On the 27th, the Banks continued to discount all the paper offered in the regular way of business, and loans were readily obtained upon good security, at from 3 to 6 per cent per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Ladies.

We clip the following from one of Mr. Weed's latest letters from Ireland.

The coach, at several of the first changes out of Duhlin, was beset by an unusual number of very impoitunate beggar women, whose claims were urged sometimes in the most piteons accents, and at others, with an adroitness and humor quite amusing. At Drogheda, the beggars besieged us in a way which, though embarrassing to a young Lady, was quite amusing to the other passengers. In handing this lady into the coach after dinner, a woman approached us saying "yonr honor will sure give something to a poor starving widow for the sake of the sweet lady that owns you." To get rid of this mode of attack, I gave her a penny. This encouraged another, who exclaimed "your honor's a happy man, with such a beautiful lady hy your side—Don't forget a poor creature with eight starving children." She got her penny and departed only to give place to a third, who began, Long life to your honor and to your honor's beautiful lady. May yon find the sweet little ones qnite well when you get bome." This one gave place to another who commenced,—"God bless your honor and long life to ynur honor's jewel of a lady. It was a lucky day she made choice of your honor, who is so good to the poor widows." This to nse a cant phrase, was "coming it too strong," and the lady exclaimed, "Go away, you jade: I am not married at all." But notbing daunted, the hag continned, "Well, if not married already, its soon you will be, for you're too good and sweet a lady to let his honor be hreaking his heart for you." My small coin was exhausted, and rather than stand such fire the lady gave the "jade" a penny herself, when we were spared further annoyance by the Guard's "all right" to the coachman, the crack of whose whip dashed the hopes of half a score of other "widows" who were gathering for the onset.

THE BEST CONUNDRUM OF THE SEASON.—Why should Lavater have made a good soldier? Because he was a capital fellow to *write about face*.

Horrible case: Sentence of Death.

At the Stafford assizes, on Wednesday last, before Justice Maule, Charles Higginson, aged 26, was tried for the wilful murder of his son on the 2d April last. It appeared that the prisoner, who is described by the reporter as a man of dull and stolid look, was a widower. He had hut one child, a little boy, aged five years. This little fellow he put out to board, but was unahle to pay the charge, one shilling and sixpence a week, for his maintenance. He was told that he must remove him, which he did, borrowing a spade from the parties hy whom alone the poor boy had been supported. The prisoner reappeared without the child, and gave such answers to repeated inquiries made respecting him that suspicion was excited. At length, he said his son had died as he was taking him through the wood, and he had buried him there. Search was made, and near a gate, some fresh soil was observed, upon turning up which the body of the poor boy was found about ten inches below the surface. There was a handkerchief over the eyes, and another very tightly bound over the mouth. There were contusions on the head, hut no fractures. From the state of the lungs, the surgeon thought he had died of suffocation. The surgeon having given his evidence, the prisoner was asked if he had any questions to put to him. He replied, "I put the child in alive." A thrill of horror run through the court at this declaration. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Judge immediately passed sentence of death upon him, holding out no hope of mercy.

Curious Calculation.

We know not who was the curious author of the following curious calculation respecting dietetics. It exceeds, in the singularity of detail, all the rum and tobacco statistics we have ever met with.

I have been married 32 years, during which time I have received from the hands of my wife three cups of coffee each day, 2 in the morning and 1 at night, making 35,040 cups of half pint each, or nearly 70 bbls of 30 gallons each, weighing 17,520 lbs. or nearly 9 tons weight. Yet from that period I have scarcely varied myself in weight from 160 lbs. It will therefore be seen that I have drank in coffee alone 218 times my weight. I am not much of a meat eater, yet I presume I have consumed about 8 ounces a day, which make 5809 lbs. or about 10 oxen. Of flour I have consumed in the 32 years about 50 bbls. For 30 years of this time up to 1831, I have drank two wine glasses of hrandy, making 900 quarts. The port wine, madeira, whiskey, punch, &c. I am not ahle to count, but they are not large. In champaigne I have been extremely moderate, as I find from my hills that I have paid for 53 baskets in the last 13 yrs. which is about one bottle a week, and this was not all consumed by me. When we take into consideration all the vegetables, snch as potatoes, peas, asparagus, strawberries, apples, pears, peaches, &c. the amount consumed by an individual is enormous. Now my body has been renewed more than 4 times in 32 years, and taking it for granted that the water of which I have drank much, acts merely as a diluent, yet all taken together, I conclude that I have consumed in 32 years about the weight of 1100 men of 160 lbs. each!—This is small when compared to gormandizers.

Arguments in Favor of Temperance.

Among the speakers at Father Mathew's temperance meeting, on Saturday, was an Irishman, with no slight touch of the brogne, the fluent vehemence of whose oratory and the number of anecdotes he related excited much merriment. After illustrating at great length, both humorously and pathetically, the evil results of intemperance, and telling his hearers, among other things, of a woman who "sould every tooth in her head at fourpence each for the sake of dhrink, and, when she had no teeth left, sould her own diseased body," he called upon them to come forward and take the pledge. The movement in the crowd not being immediately such as he had anticipated, he continued, "Och, now, me friends, do you expect me to be finding arguments for you all day long? Why, ye're as unreasonable as the cropper in Irelnnd. You must know that, in the last centnry, robbery and some other crimes were often punished by croppin,' that is by cuttin' off the offender's ears. Well, a fellow, most likely a dhrunkard, as nearly all had characters are, was convicted of robbery and was cropped accordingly. But, though he lost his ears, he kept his hands, and soon set them to robbing again. Moreover, he was caught at it, and was again sentenced to be cropped. So when the executioner comes to perform the punishment, 'Och, yer blackguard,' says he, 'ye've got no ears at all; how will I crop ye, then?' 'By the powers,' said the fellow, 'do ye expect me to find ears for ye every time ye want to crop me?' So don't be after expecting me to find arguments for you everlastingly."—After a few further appeals, his eloquence was answered by a very large batch coming forward to receive the pledge at the hands of Father Mathew.

John Randolph.

From a continuation of the recollections of John Randolph, furnished for the New Mirror, by an Irishman; (who has more than even his share of the pleasant way of telling a story, so common among his countrymen,) we quote the following anecdotes:

RANDOLPH'S DISLIKE OF NEW ENGLAND.—I observed, one morning, that Mr. Randolph was examining a very large box of books, containing enough to keep him husy reading during a voyage round the world. I asked him why he had brought so many with him?

"I want to have them bound in England, sir,' replied he.

'Bound in England,' exclaimed I, laughing; 'why did you not send them to New York or Boston, where you can get them done cheaper?'

'What, sir,' replied he, sharply, patronize some of our Yankee taskmasters—those patriotic gentry who have caused such a heavy duty to be imposed upon foreign books? Never, sir, never! I will neither wear what they make, nor eat what they raise, so long as my tobacco crop will enable me to get supplies from *old* England; and I shall employ John Bull to hind my books until the time arrives when they can be properly done *South of Mason and Dixon's line!*'

The next day being Friday, we had codfish for dinner after the soup.

'Mr. Randolph,' said the captain, 'let me help you to fish.'

'No, sir; it comes from New England!' was the reply.

I was very much amused with the extent of his sectional prejudices. Sometimes he would condemn all the Northern people *en masse*; but at other times, forgetting his antipathies, he would unconsciously praise some Northern man whom he had known and esteemed. He used on such occasions, however, to wind up his eulogium thus:

'Mr. ——— is the cleverest man I know, *north* of the Potomac!' This was always the saving clause, and his conscience seemed relieved when he uttered it. The supremacy of Virginia being thus retained, he could then afford to be generous to the great men of the North.

THE NEWSPAPER WORLD OF GREAT BRITAIN.—According to the returns recently submitted to Parliment, there are at present 138 newspapers circulated in London; the yearly circulation of which amounts to 36,271,020 papers and the advertisement duty amounts to £48,179 10s. There are 214 English country papers in circulation, the total yearly sale of which amounts to 16,857,000 papers; showing that though the number of journals considerably exceeds the number in London, the yearly circnlation does not amount to half of the circulation in the metropolis. The yearly amount of advertisement duty on the country papers is £49,766 18s. In Scotland there are at present 18 papers in circnlation, nearly one-fourth of which are published in Edinburgh; and it is worthy of remark that notwithstanding the wealth of that city, there is not one daily newspaper published there. The yearly amount of circulation in Scotland is 1,478,940, and the advertisement duty is £12,595 12s. In Wales there are ten papers in circulation, the highest of which averages only 1,500 per week. The circulation of the rest is uncertain, sometimes rising to 10,000 per month, and sometimes falling to 1,000. The total yearly circulation is 88,000, and the advertisement duty is £305 18s 6d.—There are 25 papers circulated in Duhlin, the yearly sale of which amounts to 3,366,405 papers, and the advertisement duty is £4,599 8s. There are 58 Irish country papers, the yearly circulation of which is 2,435,061, and 12,000 supplements. The advertisement duty amounts to £3,686 10s.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.—The Finance Minister of Brazil has proposed an increase of duties on imports, to take effect at the termination of the existing treaty with Great Britain. Cotton goods of the coarser sort, which now pay 20 per cent *ad valorem*, are to be charged 69 per cent, and the finest cotton fabrics are to be charged from 40 to 50 per cent. The London Morning Chronicle, in allusion to this movement, says: "Unless the British Government reduce the import charges on the staple produce of Brazil—that is, on Brazillian sugars, coffees and cocoas—it is plain enough that the government of that country will speedily retaliate."

One object of this projected increase of the Brazillian duties is to raise additional revenue. But the protection of domestic interests is another object. The Minister, in his report to the Emperor, says very candidly that he has hitherto advocated the principles of unlimited free trade; but without going into a discussion on the general subject, he admits that circumstances must often forhid the application of such principles, and adds: "So true is the conclusion I have now stated, that the greater part of the hranches of industry, which have increased the riches and enhanced the power of the principal modern nations, have sprung up and been fostered under the auspices of protection."—*Balt. Amer.*

IT IS TRUE.—Dr. Channing in one of his latest addresses said with as much beauty as force, "that the grand end of society is to place within the reach of all its members, the means of improvement, of elevation, of the true happiness of man. There is a higher duty than to build alms-houses for the poor, and that is to save men from being degraded in the blighting influences of an alms-house. Man has a right to something more than bread to keep him from starving. He has a right to the aids and encouragements and culture, by which he may fulfill the destiny of a man; and until society is brought to recognize and reverence this, it will continue to groan under its present miseries.

SHIPWRECK.—The British ship Chester, Capt. Wilson, from Liverpool, for this port, in coming in the hook on Saturday last, at 2 o'clock A. M., went ashore on the Romer Shoals, near the Monument. The steamboat Wave took out her passengers and their baggage and brought them to the city.—When our news collector left her, at 4 P. M. she had bilged and had 4 feet of water in her hold. Probably the vessel and part of her cargo will be lost.

[N. Y. *Courier & Enquirer.*

LIFE INSURANCE.—The Commercial Journal says:—"There was insurance effected on nine persons, during the month of August, in the Baltimore Life Insurance Office, viz: 1 Mariner, 1 Engineer, 4 Merchants, 1 Mechanic, 1 Clerk, and 1 Farmer. Of these, 6 were insured for $5000 and under; and 3 for $1000 and under. In casting about for 'profitable investments,' it is to be wondered that more do not invest their 'surplus revenue' in this way."

The honary degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on Hon. John Pitman, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island, and on the Hon. Ezekiel Whitman, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Maine, by Brown University.

CANADA.—The Canada papers, last received, were advocating a general amnesty for political offences. The object is to stop all proceedings arising out of the late rebellion.

A VOLUNTEER POLICEMAN.—It was our "happy lot," not many evenings since to be a witness of an act of public and private spirit, which we deem worthy of being recorded, for the benefit of whom it may concern. We were passing down Broadway; on the corner of Fulton st. Next St. Paul's church were collected a gang of about a dozen soap-lock rowdies,—the sort of gentry who perambulate in squads, and collect on corners to annoy ladies, hy squirting tobacco juice on their dresses, and assailing their ears with language more unfitting than their saliva. As we came in sight of this group, they were pushing about among them a poor negro, overcome with a hard day's work, the heat of the weather, and liquor; and between the three not qualified to make much of a defence.

The cowardly knaves therefore went on with their brutal sport, while we looked about in vain for a watchman. The necessity for one was soon obviated. A young man, apparently not more than twenty, having the appearance of a young mechanic, came along with a pretty looking girl on his arm. The moment he saw what was going on, he left his lady, and pitching into the midst of the rowdies, we heard two blows in quick succession, each loud enough to be heard a block or so. Two of the rascals lay extended in the walk, and the rest drew back and let the poor negro stagger off—

"There, you cowardly rascals" said our volunteer policeman, "I have given you what you deserve, and I have a good mind to lick the balance of you. What is the use of your rowdying round in this way.—Can't you behave yourselves more decently? The other night a lady of my acquaintance came along here, and you spit tobacco juice all over her white dress. I used to go skylarking round myself, but I never insulted an unprotected woman, nor abused a negro. Now just start yourselves off this corner, and behave better in future, or the next time I catch you at any of your capers, I'll lick every one of you."—

Seldom have we ever listened to a more eloquent speech, of which this is but an imperfect sketch, and never to a more effective one. The rowdies took up their prostrate companions, who were beginning to recover, and sneaked off towards the North River, while our hero offered his arm to the lady, who had looked on, perfectly cool, and seemingly in no way surprised at the whole transaction. We recommend it to his HONOR, the Mayor, to find out this brave, sensible, and most judicious fellow, and make him a policeman, forthwith, with full powers to inflict summary justice in all such cases, and give the offenders good advice afterwards.—*N. Y. Sun.*

LOBSTER STORY.—We have fish stories, snake stories, bear stories, all sorts of stories, and now for a change, we suppose, we have a lobster story:—

A man had just received a large lot of lobsters, fresh and lively, when a boy stood looking at the critters, accompanied by his dog.

'Suppose you put your dog's tail between the lobster's claw,' said the man.

'Agreed,' answered the boy.

The peg was extracted from the claw, and the dog's tail inserted. Away went the dog off home, howling at the squeeze his tail got from the lobster.

'Whistle your dog back, you young scamp, you,' cried the man.

'Whistle your lobster back,' replied the boy, and absquatulated.

FOLLOW YOUR CALLING.—An old minister in Scotland, was appointed by his presbytery to communicate their decision to a young man who had applied to be licensed to preach. His employment had been the manufacture of *besoms*, [hrooms,] and having been converted, in the ardor of his first love, he thought he must be a preacher.—The presbytery examined him, and being decided in such cases, they declined his application: and the candidate heing called in to hear the result, an old clergyman said to him with great deliberation, "My young friend, the Lord requires every man to glorify him in some particular calling, some in one, and some in another, according to the talents he hath committed unto them: and the presbytery are of opinion that the Lord desires that you should glorify him in making besoms."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—At a military encampment at Hanover, Pa., on the 24th ult., two of the men belonging to the Littlestown company, undertook to fire a cannon ten times in a minute, and it prematurely exploded, shockingly mutilating them both, sending the ramrod about 150 yards, and their hats nearly the same distance. A physician was immediately called to their aid, who thinks they may recover, but it is feared they will lose their eyesight.

MISSIONARIES TO IOWA.—We learn from the Salem Gazette that eleven young men, members of the present senior class in the theological seminary at Andover, received their instructions on Sabbath evening last, as missionaries to Iowa territory. They go out under the patronage of the American Home Missionary Society.

FOR THE OREGON,—General Cornelius Gilliam, of Platte County, Missouri, has published a notice that he intends to emigrate to Oregon next spring, and that any persons desirous of accompanying him must rendezvous on the right bank of the Missouri river, opposite Owen's landing, five miles west of Savannah, on the fist Monday in May next.

NAVAL.—The U. S. brig Oregon has arrived in Baltimore harbor from a cruise. She is manned entirely with apprentices, and is employed by the Navy Department for the purpose of affording the boys practical instruction in seamanship, navigation, &c.

HARVEY WATTERSTON, late member of Congress, from Tennessee, has been appointed special diplomatic agent, to visit Buenos Ayres, to attend to our commercial relations with the Argentine Republic.

FORGERS AND FORGERY.—Clinton, the great forger arrested in London, has been fully identified. About $12,000 of the money obtained by his knavery, has been recovered.

☞The Ice Company at Fresh Pond, near Boston, are erecting a new brick building at a cost of $30,000. It is 200 feet by 177, with walls 40 feet high.

HELD TO BAIL.—Jeremiah Ahijah and James Larned, have been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $20,000, charged with stealing the $17,000 package from the Milbury bank, in Massachusetts.

CHICAGO.—The population of Chicago, Ill. by a census just taken, is ascertained to be 7,580.

☞Fanny Kemble Butler has a volume of poems in the press, which will be published early in October.

The money abstracted from the Milburg, Mass., Bank, has been found, concealed in a barn belonging to Abijah Learned, one of those arrested charged with the robbery.

The crop of cotton is very large this year, in all the cotton growing States, and larger in Alabama than ever known before.

NO HUMBUG.

The Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies of the city, and purchasers generally, to the following facts:

I do NOT occupy the
LARGEST STORE IN NORTH AMERICA;
I do not keep
200,000 Pieces of PRINTS,
NOR ARE
ALL THE BROWN SHEETINGS FROM NEW ENGLAND,
To be found only at No. 59 Fifth st.
But I DO say,

That I can offer for inspection, a CHEAP, DESIRABLE, and WELL-SELECTED STOCK, purchased upon the Best Terms, and for sale at **a small advance from original cost.**

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as I am now prepared to Wholesale as low as any house west of the mountains.

Wholesale Room in the Second Story.

The following is a list of some of the Leading Articles, always on hand, to which additions are daily made:

Cloths,	Silks,
Cassimeres,	Laces,
Sattinets,	Shawls, of all descriptions
Alpacha Lustres,	Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs
Alpacha Serges,	French Kid Gloves,
English Merinos,	Ribbons,
Parisiennes,	Mousselin de Laines,
Lama Cloths,	Bombazines,
Eoliens,	Vestings,

PRINTS, Cotton and Woollen HOSIERY, &c. &c.

ALBERT LEWIS,

No. 59, FIFTH STREET, opposite Market House, Cincinnati.—**Terms, Cash.**

N. B. A first rate Salesman wanted—none other need apply. sep 6-tf

NOTICE.

STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COMMON PLEAS. }

IN CHANCERY.

Lydia P. Runsom, complainant,
vs.
William Peters, Sarah Peters, Rees Pritchard, and Sarah Pritchard his wife, defendants.

BE it remembered, that on the 30th day of May, 1843, the above complainant filed her bill in this Court, against the above named defendants; the object and prayer of which bill is that the said William Peters be compelled to render an account of the estate of Andrew Peters, late of said county deceased, that the lands of which the said Andrew Peters died seized, situate in said county, may be partitioned, and complainant's share set off to her in severalty, and that dower may be assigned to the said Sarah Peters, all which will more fully appear on reference to said bill on file as aforesaid.

Now, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, of the pendency of said suit, and the said Rees Pritchard and Sarah Pritchard his wife, (as to whom the Sheriff has returned "not found") non residents, are hereby Notified, that unless they appear and plead, answer, or demur, to said bill according to law, they will be in default, and same will be taken as confessed against them and a decree be had thereon accordingly.

J. W. PIATT,
Clerk, Court Com. Pleas, Hamilton co. Ohio.
CHASE & BALL, Sols.
Cincinnati, 28th of August, 1843. 6-w

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO. }
November, Term, A. D. 1843.

JOSEPH E. GREENOUGH, *vs.* MARGARET A. GREENOUGH. } *In Chancery.*

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

THE defendant, Margaret Ann Greenough will take notice that Joseph E. Greenough has this day filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas for Hamilton County, Ohio, praying among other things, that the marriage contract, between him and said Margaret Ann, may be dissolved by decree of said Court; and that he, the said Joseph E. Greenough may be divorced from said Margaret Ann, on the grounds, of gross neglect of duty, and wilful absence from petitioner for more than three years. Said defendant is hereby notified to appear at the next term of said Court, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard in her absence and decreed upon accordingly.

J. W. PIATT,
Clerk, Court Com. Pleas Hamilton co. O.
BRYANT & CHAPIN, Sols.
sep. 16–6w.

☞ NO VARIATION IN PRICES. ☜

DODD'S HAT STORE,

Main Street, third door below Fourth Street.

CINCINNATI.

I intend to make **Good Hats**, (such as will induce customers to buy of me a second time,) and will sell as low as I can afford, *without any deviation from the price asked.* WM. DODD.

INDIGO AND MADDER.

SPANISH Float Indigo in ceroons
Manilla do in cases
Madras do in do
Bengal do in do
Dutch Madder. prime, in casks
French do good, in do.
Received and for sale low in quantities to suit purchasers, by GEO. H. BATES & Co.,
sep 13 Corner of Main and Front.

KING'S GOLD LEAF.

KING'S Gold Leaf, received this day from manufacturers and for sale by
GEO. H. BATES & Co.,
sep 13-tf Corner of Main and Front.

S. & H. EUSTIS, Plumbers, Pump and Hydrant Makers, west side of Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, Cincinnati;

☞ Manufacture Lead Pipe, Hatters' Kettles, Baths, Chemical Apparatus, &c. aug 28tf

C. DONALDSON & CO.

IMPORTERS and dealers in HARDWARE and CUTLERY, STEEL, BRASS WARE, and SADDLERY, in all their varieties. No. 24 Main Street Cincinnati.

The subscribers have on hand a large assortment comprising most of the articles usually kept in their line, and it is their intention to keep their stock at all times amply replenished.

They are selling at very moderate advances only for Cash or undoubted credit—and feel confident that the quality of their goods and their prices will be found to be such, as to induce those who call once, to come again.

C. DONALDSON, & Co.
aug 28–tf

CLEVELAND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE lectures will commence at this institution on the first Wednesday in November, and will continue 16 weeks.

Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Operative Surgery. By H. A. Ackley, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Physic. By Jared P. Kirtland, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy. By J. Lang Cassels, M. D.

Mat Medica, Obstetrics and the Principles of Surgery. By John Delamater, M. D.

General Pathology and Physical Signs of Disease. By N. Worcester, M. D.

Tickets for the whole course............ $72 00
Matriculation Ticket........................ 3 00

Boarding, including fuel and light, may be had for $1 50 to $2 50.

Examination at the close of the session and degrees conferred by the Western Reserve College.

Provisions for Practical Anatomy are unsurpassed by any school in the United States.

sep. 18

G. H. BATES & CO.

Corner of Main and Front Streets,

ARE now receiving their fall stock of DRUGS, PAINTS and DYESTUFFS—and invite the attention of Dealers generally.—All articles warranted of good quality, and prices reduced.
aug 28-tf

BOOTS & SHOES,

GAGE & DIMMOCK, successors to Edmond Gage & Co, are now receiving a large assortment of Boots & Shoes, which they will sell at very reduced prices.

Main Street 3d door below Lower Market,
sep 8--tf

CHEESE, CHEESE.

478 BOXES choice Western Reserve Cheese Just rec'd by S B Zephyr, and for sale by A. G. RICHARDSON,
sep 13 Columbia st, near Main.

NOTICE OF PETITION TO VACATE ALLEYS &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, 1843, Catharine Hastings and June Hastings filed in the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Hamilton, in the State of Ohio, their petition praying said Conrt to vacate certain streets and alleys adjoining certain lots in the town of Mount-Pleasant in said county, owned by them, as follows: All of a 20 feet alley lying north of lot no. 9 in the sub-division of lots as laid out by John P. Laboytenux, and rcorded in Book 47 page 290 of the records of said County, and west of Harrison street: also, all of another 20 feet alley lying between lots 33 and 34 in said sub-divison and west of Harrison street; also all those parts of 3d and 4th streets in said town lying west of Harrison street; and all of a 10 feet alley running parallel to Harrison street, beginning at a point in said alley 20 feet north of the south line of lot no. 30, thence west to the west line or end of said alley at a point where the same abuts the land of petitioners; of which petition and the matters therein contained all persons interested will take notice.

CHASE & BALL, *Att'ys Petrs.*
Sep. 16. 6w.

NEW BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE.

WILLIAM T. TRUMAN, having retired from the firm of TRUMAN & SMITH, has taken the store No. 20 Pearl street, for the purpose of pursuing a PUBLISHING and GENERAL BOOKSELLING BUSINESS.

His present publications consist of

MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 1, by Lowell Mason and T. B. Mason. This work has met with great popularity. The recent improvements render it probably the most valuable collection of Sacred Music extant in any country. It has passed through twenty-three editions; the twenty-fourth edition is now in press.

MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 2. A new and enlarged edition of this valuable work will soon be published, embodying the elements, and no pains will be spared to render it worthy of its distinguished compilers, and of the place it occupies in this series of musical works.

MASON'S SACRED HARP in PATENT NOTES. A new edition of this very popular work will soon be; published containing many new tunes, and substantial improvements.

MASON'S YOUNG MINSTREL. This valuable Juvenile Musical work has met with an unexpected degree of popular favor. A new edition will be put to press in afew days.

MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL GRAMMAR of the U. S. This work is used as a Text Book in the Woodward College in this city, and in many of the Colleges and Academies in the United States, and is respectfully commended to the attention of the School Trustees of Cincinnati, as a work peculiarly adapted to the higher classes in our common schools. The propriety and importance of instructing the pupils in a knowledge of the principles of the Government under which we live, must be conceded.

SMITH'S PRODUCTIVE GRAMMAR. The popular favor which has been extended to this work, is suchthat it has become a standard school book throughout the United States.

MISS BEECHER'S MORAL INSTRUCTOR. This valuable School Book has passed through several editions, and is highly commended as a school Reading Book.

A SPLENDID SERIES OF TOY BOOKS for children. These books were in part selected by the subscriber while recently in London, and will be as attractive as any series published in America.

The subscriber intends doing a General Bookselling and Stationary Business. He has on hand large quantities of the ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS, which will be sold at publishers prices, and a good assortment of the most popular Eastern and Western School Books, Classical Books, Blank Books, Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, &c., which will be sold low for Cash.

Country merchants are invited to call.

Orders are solicited.

NEW BOOKS, RECEIVED
THIS MORNING.

THE Dream of a day, and other Poems, by James S. Percival, 1 beautiful 12mo vol

Up and be Doing, by Charlotte Elizabeth, 1 vol 18mo

The Wrongs of Women, by do, 1 vol 18mo

Barnes' Notes on Hebrews, 1 vol 12mo, just published

The Farmer's Manual, by Falkner, 1 vol 12mo price 31½c

Smith & Anthon's statement of Facts—price 10c

Change for the American Notes, a reply to Dickens,—"Look here upon this picture and on this."

W. H. MOORE & Co,
sep 8 110 Main st, Gazette Building.

TO MAKE Loaf Bread, Hot breakfast Cakes, Buck Wheat Cakes, &c. superior to anything of the kind before produced.

Mix dry and well rubbed together, two teaspoons full of Cream of Tartar, with one quart of Flour—then dissolve three fourths of a teaspoon full of Super-Carbonate of Soda in a sufficient quantity of sweet milk, mix the whole together and bake immediately. If water be used instead of milk, add a little shortening.

If the above directions be strictly followed. Bread will be produced, of superior lightness and whiteness, and no person having once tasted of it made in this way, would willingly resort to the common method of producing the staff of life.

Pure super-Carbonate of Soda and Cream of Tartar for sale by GEO. H. BATES & Co.,
Corner of Main and Front sts, Cincinnati.

N. B. Printed directions for using the above may be had at our store. sep 8

DRUGS, PAINTS, DYERS' AND HATTERS ARTICLES.

GEORGE H. BATES & CO., corner of Main and Front sts, Cincinnati, Ohio, are receiving their Fall supply of Drugs, Paints, Oils, and articles used by Dyers and Hatters—all of the best quality and for sale at low prices in quantities to suit purchasers. "Cash paid for Wheat, Flaxseed, Mustard Seed, Hemp Seed, Ginseng, Beeswax and Produce generally."

Dutch Madder in Casks, barrels and kegs,
Span. F. Indigo in ceroons and kegs,
Manilla Indigo in cases and kegs,
Bengal Indigo in cases and kegs,
Extract of Indigo in stone jars,
Logwood, cut, in barrels and kegs,
Do ground, do do,
Fustic, do do do,
Camwood, bolted, do do,
Nicaragua, ground, do do,
Hyper-Kic, do do do,
Brasil Wood, do do do,
Red wood, do do do,
Alum and Coperas do do,
Blue Vitriol do do,
Woad do do,
Lac Dye, ground, do do,
Cochineal in ceroons and kegs,
Oil Vitrol in carboys and bottles,
Aq. Fortis do do,
Muriatic Acid do do,
Extract of Logwood in boxes,
Alcohol in barrels and canisters,
Verdigris in small balls,
Shellac in cases and kegs,
Sumac in barrels and kegs,
Prusiate Potash do do,
Bleaching Powders in casks and barrels,
Red Tartar in barrels and kegs,
Cream do do. do,
Press papers, large and small,
Machine Cards, Brown's manuf.
Emery, all numbers,
Glue in barrels and kegs,
Refined Borax in cases and kegs,
Potash and Pearlash in barrels and kegs
Saleratus, eastern and western, do do,
Epsom Salts, in barrels and kegs,
Camphor do do,
Brimstone and Sulphur do do,
Saltpetre, refined, do do,
English, French and American Chemicals,
Whiting in barrels and kegs,
Venetian Red do do,
Spanish Brown do do,
Yellow Ochre do do,
Chrome Green in kegs and boxes,
Paris do do do,
White lead in kegs,
Turpentine in barrels and canisters,
Linseed Oil, do do,
Varnish do do,
Sperm and Lard Oil do do,
sept 1-tf

FRESH DRUGS.

SUPERIOR quality Arrow Root in boxes, 10 lb each
Genuine Bermuda Arrow Root in Cannisters
East India Senna in bales
Alexandria Senna in barrels
English Wafers in pound papers
Powdered Yellow Bark in cases
East India Rhubard in cases
Cape Aloes in cases
Received and for sale by
GEO. H. BATES & Co..
sep 8 Corner of Main and Front.

CHEMICALS.

KREOSOTE pure, in 1 lb bottles
Do cut glass vials
Flors Benzoni in cases, 50 ounces each
Sulphate Morphine, in vials
French Quinine, in 1 oz bottles. Just received and for sale low, by GEO. H. BATES & Co.
sep 13 corner of Main and Front sts.

LOOK HERE!

DAVID THOMAS, late of Leominster, Herefordshire, in Old England, who arrived at New York, June 18, 1842, is requested to apply to Dr. G. Bailey, Ed. Philanthropist, who will inform him of something to his advantage.
aug 28-tf

NEW MUSIC BOOK IN PRESS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY, A NEW, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED EDITION OF MASON'S SACRED HARP, VOL. II,

CONTAINING one hundred pages of matter, not contained in former editions. The revisions of the Second Volume of the Sacred Harp, have been thorough and extensive—Indeed the Book has been re-modelled throughout, and now possesses some entirely new features. The NEW MUSIC introduced is of a high order—It has been called from an extensive range of Musical Literature, and embraces many beautiful "Gems" from the ancient masters—it is of a pleasing, attractive style, varied in character, and will be found easy of execution.

The insertion in this volume of the admirable system of Elementary Principles, peculiar to the Miss Masons, cannot fail to render it particularly acceptable to teachers and pupils, and the general modifications are calculated to give the 2d volume a decidedly popular cast, and to render it a still greater favorite among the "lovers of Sacred Music"

Teachers of Sacred Music will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the above valuable music work on application to

WM. T. TRUMAN,
No. 20 Pearl street, Cincinnati.
47-6w.

BUCKS' PATENT COOKING STOVE.

The Stove known by the above title has now become known, and is used by numbers of persons in this and the neighboring cities, all of whom declare themselves delighted with its operations. The construction of the oven is the greatest desideratum gained by this Stove. It is so constructed as to give an oven the entire size of the lower surface of the stove, with reverberatory flues, causing the sides, top and bottom of the oven to become equally and uniformly heated, by which bread, without being turned, will bake on all sides alike, as perfectly as can be done in a brick oven.

The subscribers have four sizes, splendid new patterns, made expressly for their use, varying in price from $25 to $50, which they will be happy to show to those who may call at their store.

FRENCH & WINSLOW,
Columbia st, 2 doors west of Main,

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. French—Dear Sir. We have fully tested the operation of D. Buck's patent Cook stove, which we purchased of you, and we can unhesitatingly say that it is everything that we can desire in a cooking apparatus. The oven fully answers your recommendations in every respect. It bakes equal to the best brick oven, and it is our opinion that the stove cannot be surpassed for utility in any respect. You are at liberty to refer any to us, where it may be seen in use,

Very truly, yours,
WM. N. DOUGLASS,
N. E. corner of 7th and Main sts.
ELNATHAN PETTIT,
Boarding House, Lower Market st, East of Sycamore. Sept. 1-tf.

☞ HEPATIC ☜
ELIXIR,
For the Cure of
LIVER COMPLAINT.

The most valuable Medicine ever discovered for the cure of
LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISEASES, JAUNDICE, FEVER AND AGUE, &c.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINTS.—The symptoms arising from chronic diseases of the liver are so various as almost to baffle description. They do not all appear in any individual case, but show themselves, in different persons, in great variety, both in extent, number, and degree, as the disorder exists in every gradation, and often for a long time so slight as to cause no alarm, being nothing more than a sense of fullness after meals, with some soreness of the bowels, a disposition to drowsiness, eructations of wind, ringing in the ears, dizziness of the head, coldness of the extremities, followed by burning in the soles of the feet and palms of the hands, an unpleasant and sinking sensation of the pit of the stomach. Some cases are attended with watchfulness, or unrefreshing sleep, disturbed by dreams, pain also in either side, most frequently in the left, extending to the shoulder blades. The mind is often fretful and irritated by the most trilling causes: the memory becomes impaired, and there is a general disinclination for bodily or mental exertion. The stomach sympathises, and is so much disturbed as to lead the patient to suppose that his complaints arise from an affection of this organ, while it is only affected by being in the vicinity of the real disease. The bowels become irregular, costiveness alternating with diarrhœa, and frequently distened with gas. There is often a loss of apetite, at other times an unnatural craving for food. The urine becomes highly colored, and is frequently voided with pain. The countenance assumes a sallow, cadaverous or sickly hue. Many other symptoms might be named, but those already enumerated are the most prominent and common.

☞ THE WEST. ☜

In no country, perhaps, are diseases of the Liver more common than in the West—the Miasma arising from marshes, rivers, canals, frequent attacks of fever and ague, and the sudden changes of temperature constantly produce it: in fact so common is it that the very brute creation are affected.

Bilious diseases and Dyspepsia originate almost entirely in a diseased or dormant state of the liver and persons thus afflicted, are often continually taking pills to remove costiveness, which generally accompanies such affections.—That is, they are doctoring for symptoms instead of causes, and thus they linger on for years, taking more and more medicine; an increased amount being requisite to act upon the bowels after the continued use of purgatives.

The Hepatic Elixir is an alternative, and its effect is to arouse the Liver from a diseased or dormant state: and to restore it to its natural life and vigor. When the Liver has acquired its former healthy state, it immediately resumes imparting to the stomach its necessary quantity of bile, and that which is of good quality. The consequence is that when a proper quantity of food enters the stomach, it meets a proper quantity of "bile," by means of which the food is digested, and passes off as nature designed.

From the Rev. M. Burdett.

This may certify that Mrs. Burdett has been afflicted with an affect of the liver for five years, and during the first four years of her illness, was under the care of several physicians, but her disease appeared to be increasing in malignity, and the prospect of her recovery becoming more doubtful, until being made acquainted with the success which had attended Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir, in similar cases, she was prevailed upon to make use of it, and, from this time, has been gradually recovering, and I can most cheerfully recommend it as a safe and valuable remedy for such complaints.

N. BURDETT.
Pastor of the Church in S. Northbridge.
South Northbridge, Mass., Sept. 1, 1840.

CASE OF LIVER COMPLAINT,
Of twenty-five years standing.

This may certify that for 25 years I was afflicted with a pain in my side, which was frequently so severe as to entirely incapaciate me for labor. I have been under the care and treatment of various physicians, without any permanent benefit. Hearing of the many cures effected by the Hepatic Elixir, prepared by Dr. Starkweather, I was induced to give a trial, and am happy to say that it has entirely removed my complaint. I have felt no symptoms of it for more than a year past.

AMOS WHITE.
Northbridge, March 30, 1841.

We have always regarded this medicine as one of the most valuable remedies before the public. The high source from which it emenates is, of itself, sufficient to stamp the Hepatic Elixir with that superior excellence which a trial of its efficacy has every where shown it to possess. Dr. Starkweather is one of the most eminent physicians in the State of Massachusetts—of unblemished moral character, and wholly incapable of practicing deception upon his fellow citizens. For upwards of 30 years he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to diseases of the liver, and the uniform success which has always accompanied his treatment of Chronic Affections of the Liver, has rendered him the most distinguished practitioner in the U. States for this particular class of diseases.

For sale by SANFORD & PARK, General Agents for the West, No. 15 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati.
Wm. M. Hughs & Co., Madison, Ia.
Tomlinson & Brothers, Indianapolis.
C. F. Wilstock, Lafayette.
Sumner Clark, Columbus O.
Sauford & Co., Booksellers, Cleveland.
J. J. Morgan, Warren.
Bigger & Baldwin Massillon.
E. C. Lyon, Zanesville.
And by Agents in nearly every County seat in the State.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THE PEOPLE'S MEDICINE
THE PLEASANTEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

SIX YEARS of extensive use, and the consumption of over One Hundred Tons, has placed their reputation far above every other preparation. The demand is constantly increasing, and agencie are being established in every inhabited part of the world. While many articles are popular for a season, and are then forgotten, Sherman's Lozenges are admitted into use with increasing reputation as standard remedies. When such physicians as Rogers, Mott, Vanderpool, Kissam, Ludlow, and nearly all the respectable part of the faculty—when such clergymen as the Rev. Sebastian Streetor, Rev. Mr. Curran, Rev. Darius Anthony, Rev. Dr. Edmond, Rev. Mr. Hancock, and scores of others of the first respectability—when such distinguished men as the Hon. Aaron Clark, E. Mayor, J. Sherman Brownell Esq., Register, W. H. Bunn, Esq. Deputy Register of the City of New York, Hon Edward J. Parter, Ex-President Jackson, Hon. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, Dr. Reed, of Baltimore, and in fact a majority of the whole American people, use and recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges and Plasters, no other evidence of their virtue can be required, and when every one who uses them says they are the best medicine in use, none can hesitate to admit their value.

CHILDREN DIE FROM WORMS,

after months of great suffering, when one box of Sherman's Worm Lozenges would have cured them, and saved their lives. Many are thus afflicted and are doctored for something else, without the least relief. Even adults are thus troubled, and very comonly too. The following symptoms may be considered as usually attending them—Pain in the joints or limbs, offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks; bleeding at the nose, a gnawing sensation at the stomach, flashes of heat over the surface of the body, slight chills or shiverings, headache, drowsiness, vertigo torpor; disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming, sometimes a troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, fits, bad taste in the mouth, difficult breathing, pain in the stomach or bowels, fatigue, nausea, squeamishness, voracious appetite, leanness, bloated stomach or limbs, gripings, shooting pains in various parts of the body, a sense of something rising in the throat, itching of the anus towards night, a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, and sometimes discharges of slime and mucus.

THE HALF ORPHAN Asylum in New York has used Sherman's Lozenges for worms, in hundreds of cases, and they never have failed to bring away the worms and cure the children—they have also used Sherman's Cough Lozenges for coughs, whooping cough, croup, and most diseases of the lungs, with the greatest benefit—and Sherman's Poor Man's Plasters, for pain or weakness in the side, back, or breast, and rheumatism.

The Hon. B. B. Beardsley saved the life of one of his children by one box of these worm Lozenges.

Dr. Hunter knew a young lady, supposed on the brink of the grave from a decline, cured by Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Capt. Coffin, of Nantucket, saved the life of his little boy, by only two doses—he was wasted to a skeleton, and the doctors knew not what was the matter. The cases where these lozenges have cured are truly surprising and wonderful. They are the only infallible worm-destroying medicine ever discorered. Near one million and a half of boxes are sold in one year.

HEADACHE AND SEA-SICKNESS.

Palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, and despondency, are immediately relieved by Sherman's Camphor Lozenges. Persons travelling or attending crowded parties will find them to relieve all fatigue and give buoyancy to the spirits. After a night's dissipation they dispel all those unpleasant sensations so usually following the too free liver. Temperance people will find them soothing to the disturbed nerves of their new converts. The most distressing headache yields to these lozenges in less than ten minutes. Scarcely a ship leaves New York without a supply of Sherman's Lozenges—and they are now a principal article in the medicine chests of our ships of war. G. W. Dixon, the celebrated pedestrian, was enabled to walk 72 hours without sleep or rest by using these lozenges.

Many writers have been enabled to follow up their mental exertions for a great length of time, by the invigorating properties of these lozenges; and many have accomplished long and tedious journeys with comparatively ease, by an occasional use of these lifepreserving and invigorating articles.

cured of 19 years standing, by Sherman's Dinner Lozenges, after hundreds of dollars had been spent in vain. Many really astonishing cures have been effected by these Lozenges. Price 50 cents a box.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For coughs, colds, consumption, whooping cough tightness of the chest or lungs, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, asthma, and cough attending measles, are not only the pleasantest but most efficacious medicine that can be used. They allay all irritation, promote expectoration, and act as a healing balm to the lungs.

Jonathan Howarth, Esq., the great Temperance Lecturer, was supposed to be on the brink of the grave with consumption, brought on by sleeping in damp sheets, nothing gave him relief till he tried Sherman's Cough Lozenges—two boxes cured him. The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, the Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, and hundreds of others, have been in like manner snatched from the grave.

The Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of the McDougal street church, was cured of a distressing cough in one day by these lozenges—and so announced to his congregation after one of his discourses.

Leonard Rogers, Esq., aged 96 years, a revolutionary hero of two wars, has been cured of a consumptive cough by Sherman's Lozenges.

The institution for aged indigent females has used Sherman's Lozenges with the greatest benefit. When the old ladies have a cough, a few of the cough Lozenges cure them—and when they have a headache, or feel low spirited, a few of the camphor lozenges give immediate relief.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

Only 12 1-2 cents, and warranted better than all other plasters for curing rheumatism, lumbago, pain or weakness in the side, breast, back, or any part of the body—worn on the lower part of the spine, they cure the piles, on the small of the back, falling of the womb and kidney affections, a small piece applied to corns draws them out by the roots in about two days. These are the cheapest and best plasters in the world. Many persons would not be without them for as many dollars as they cost cents. They are spread by machinery, and the enormous quantity of over one million is sold every year. Rich and poor, high and low, all ages and conditions use them. They afford such quick and astonishing relief that some call them the Magic Plaster. J. W. Hoxne, Esq., Mr. Nichael Martin, Geo. D. Strone, Esq., J. B. Cromwill, and a multitude of others, who have experienced such great and decided benefit from the genuine Sherman's Plaster, might be referred to. Caution is necessary. See that you get the genuine Sherman's Poor Man's plasters. Printed directions are on the back of each plaster, with a facsimile of Dr. Sherman's name. Many spurious and worthless imitations are hawked about—they should always be avoided—trust none but Sherman's—his is sure to cure, and he alone possesses the secret of making it.

DYSPEPSIA ADN INDIGESTION DIARORHAE OR LOOSENESS

of the bowels, immediately relieved by Sherman's Restorative Lozenges. They have cured cases of long standing, when other means failed to give relief. The price is 25cents a box.

HEARTBURN AND ACIDITY

cured by Sherman's Soda Lozenges in five minutes. Many persons by their use enjoy good health, that are miserable without them.

SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS

speedily cured by Sherman's Cayenne Lozenge—pleasant and cheap.

SWEET BREATH & BEAUTIFUL TEETH

SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE is warranted the best dentrifice in the world. It cleans the teeth, gives them a pearly whiteness, and keeps them from aching and decay, removes all tartar, hardens the gums, and sweetens the breath, imparting a delightful fragrance to it. It is extensively used in England, being patronized by the nobility and gentry. Never has a complaint been made against it. The sales are now over 100,000 pots a year. When such men as Dr. Chilton, the distinguished chemist, Dr. Elliott, the oculist, Dr. Castle the great dentist, Gen. Winchester, of the New World, Governor Seward, the Hon. B. B. Beardsley, Mr. Nedzinskie, the celebrated portrait painter, and a host of others of the first distinction use it, no better evidence of its goodness can be required.

CAUTION.—Ask for Sherman's Lozenges, Plasters, or Tooth Paste, and see you get the genuine. His name is around each pot of paste and box of Lozenges, and on the back of each plaster. See that it is a fac-simile of his signature, avoid of all others. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges are never sold by the ounce, but in boxes—many unprincipled dealers attempt to palm off others calling them Sherman's. They went to deceive you. Dr. Sherman's ware house is at 106 Nassau street, New York.

Cincinnati Lozenge Warehouse, 147 Main street between 3rd & 4th streets.

G. F. THOMAS, Agent.

COFFEE.

257 SACKS RIO COFFEE, on consignment, and for sale low by
GEO. W. PHILLIPS,
aug 28-tf No. 18, Main st.